

CHINESE MASS
RIVAL FORCES
NEAR YENCHOWEncounter May Determine
Political Complexion of
Whole of ChinaSHANGHAI DEFENSES
BEING STRENGTHENEDMissionaries From Battle Front
Report Losses to Marshal
Sun Chuan-fang's Army

SHANGHAI, Feb. 4 (AP)—Conflicting reports left Shanghai in doubt today as to the military situation south of Shanghai, where northern and southern troops have taken positions for a battle which is expected to determine possession of this city, control of the Yangtze Valley and possibly the future of the Republic.

Headquarters of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, defender of the city against the Chinese advance, declared he was holding his own. Missionaries arrived from the battle-front area in Chekiang Province reported today that 500 of Marshal Sun's wounded soldiers reached Hangchow from his Yenchow front.

Two Armies Clash
It was learned here yesterday that the two armies had clashed and that the central section of Sun's forces had been thrust back in the vicinity of Yenchow.

Meanwhile publication of the British proposals for a treaty with the Peking and Canton Governments found the nation generally unresponsive and uninterested. The British proposal was made public at a time when the Chinese were absorbed in the New Year celebration, when in all China not a newspaper, Chinese or foreign, was appearing.

The text of the British proposal as a consequence is not known at present to any but a small circle of publicists and officials, the latter naturally being on their guard as to comment while the British offer is being studied.

The presence of British and other foreign armed forces at Shanghai and the general movement of foreign military and naval forces toward this city seemed to be an outstanding issue in the diplomatic situation. Both northerners and southerners have protested the British military move, which avowedly is to afford protection to the international settlement here in case of danger.

The position of the Nationalists (Cantonese), generally is that the statement of Eugene Chen declaring treaty negotiations could be initiated only by a removal of British forces from Shanghai is a paramount factor and that settlement of this problem is necessary before other issues can be taken up.

A hopeful sign
A Nationalist spokesman here declared that while the British proposals were considered inadequate, they might furnish a starting point for negotiation of a settlement.

Non-party Chinese consider the British terms an augury for a more hopeful future in foreign relations and admit that they show the willingness of Great Britain to take the lead in readjusting China's international status. They remain doubtful, however, as to whether the Nationalists will agree to anything short of unconditional surrender of all foreign privileges as a prerequisite to treaty making.

Because of the foreign situation the Cantonese are expected to make every effort to take Shanghai before the arrival there of British troops.

With a fight for control of the city in prospect, Great Britain and other powers have announced their determination of defending the international settlement against possible harm and are pushing ships of war and soldiers toward the city. Both northern and southern Chinese fac-

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Seen in New American BillMeasure to Provide for Deportation of Certain
Alien Seamen Criticized in London

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 4.—"A direct blow at British shipping" was how a prominent shipping authority interviewed here by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, described the situation which would arise if the bill "to provide for the deportation of certain alien seamen" becomes law in the form it passed the United States Senate on Wednesday.

While admitting that the majority of British ships carrying Asiatic seamen normally trade with the East, he declared there are, nevertheless, many British vessels which would either have to cease calling at United States ports or entirely remodel their present policy with regard to crews. The ships chiefly affected would be those carrying mixed crews of Europeans and Chinese. Vessels whose crews are entirely Asiatic are not such frequent visitors to United States waters.

The Monitor representative asked whether the reason for the new law was not to be found in the fact that a number of desertions of Oriental

seamen had taken place in American ports. The reply was that such desertions were far more serious to the ships themselves than to the United States and that British shipowners would be glad to co-operate with the United States in putting an end to the subject.

British shipowners had, in fact, been pressing for years for more drastic regulations in the United States on this point. It is expected that a meeting of the Shipping Federation will be held shortly to discuss what steps shall be taken to protect British interests.

Meanwhile, the Monitor representative understands that the Government has been asked to investigate the subject.

The latest figures on seamen employed on British vessels are 201,000 British, 54,969 Asiatics, and 12,176 foreigners, many of the last being Chinese.

It is recognized here that if the bill becomes law, other nations will be even harder hit than the British, notably Japan, whose vessels, trading with San Francisco on the Pacific coast, would either have to be diverted to Canada or go entirely out of business.

Going to Argentina



ROBERT WOODS BLISS

NEW MINISTERS
ARE ANNOUNCEDMr. Phillips to Canada, Mr.
Sterling to Ireland and
Mr. Bliss to Argentina

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Appointment of William Phillips as the first American Minister to Canada, was formally announced today at the State Department, coupled with an official confirmation of the selection of Frederick A. Sterling, to be Minister to Dublin, and Robert Woods Bliss, to be Ambassador to Argentina.

Mr. Phillips, a former Undersecretary of State, now is Ambassador to Belgium, and his assignment to Canada is in recognition of the importance of the new post.

Mr. Sterling, now Minister to Sweden, will be promoted one grade when he takes the ambassadorship to Argentina, because of the rank of Minister to Dublin, and Robert Woods Bliss, now is counselor of the American Embassy in London.

All three of the men named for new posts have been in the diplomatic service for years, and the assignments are in conformity with the Administration policy of keeping the important foreign diplomatic stations in the hands of trained diplomats. It is assumed the same policy will be followed in selecting a successor to Mr. Phillips as Ambassador to Belgium. The question of filling the ministerial vacancy to Sweden, however, has not yet come up for consideration.

In a statement explaining Mr. Phillips' willingness to succeed his ambassadorship to become Minister in Ottawa, the State Department said it was because he realized "the importance of the position, and the great further service he can render to his Government."

"Only a very able man could safely have been chosen to open up a new field like that of our mission to Canada," the statement said. "Only the best among the servants of this Government was suited to undertake the work, because our relations with Canada are of vital importance to both countries."

"We hold many ideas in common; many problems are common to both. On the friendly and orderly solution of these problems depends the continued growth of that good feeling which is one of the outstanding instances of the ability of neighboring nations to continue unbroken the tradition of peace."

Enumerating the American-Canadian questions with which the new mission to Ottawa will deal, the statement mentioned that "there eventually must be taken up the negotiation of a new treaty to take the place of the Great Lakes naval agreement of 1917."

Other questions include boundary waters problems, such as the Chicago drainage canal; development of the St. Lawrence waterway and hydroelectric projects; fisheries protection in the Great Lakes, on the Pacific coast and in the Atlantic; the suppression of smuggling and questions as to the fur seal treaty, the boundary treaty and the extradition treaty.

BRIAND POLICY
GAINING FAVORPremier's Exposition Makes
Excellent Impression on
French Senate

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Increased cautiousness marks the French official relations with Germany, but nevertheless the policy of Locarno is not regarded as ended but only beginning. Aristide Briand, the Premier, appearing before the Senate in his official mission, was anxious to show his prudence. He was more affirmative in the assertion that his policy was the policy of the Government. No engagement had been taken which could embarrass Parliament.

At the same time, Mr. Briand informed Dr. Gustav Stresemann that the accord could not be complete until security was definitely guaranteed, but France was ready to seize the occasion to assure peace and collaboration. The abolition of international control was natural, because the mission was only intended for a limited duration. It was replaced by an investigating commission of the League of Nations, with a French president.

Strongly defending himself against the suggestion that he was an imperialist, Mr. Briand affirmed that France, with alliances, friendships, army, wisdom and firmness, could face the future with entire confidence. The Locarno Pact was German, but France recognized that the Reichswahr (which had been demanded by the Social Democrats), while Count Westarp repudiated his party entered the Government principally in order to control the foreign policy of Germany.

Dr. Marx had promised that no person should be admitted to the army and Count Westarp agreed to his under the condition that he must first prove that the applicant actually participated in a movement for the overthrow of the Republic.

Dr. Marx said that Germany was not pursuing a policy of revenge, whereupon Count Westarp declared that everyone knew Germany could not take revenge because it was disarmed.

Disagreed with Stresemann
Dr. Marx promised that the foreign political course which Germany pursued in the past would be continued but, yielding to the demands of the German Nationalists refrained from adding that the same method would be used again. Count von Westarp then explained that while the German Nationalists acknowledged the legal foundation of the Dawes agreement, the Locarno Pact and Germany's entrance to the League of Nations, they did not agree with the methods used by Dr. Stresemann and urged that in future the Reich would no longer make promises without receiving a quid pro quo.

Dr. Marx had said that Germany would try to come to terms with France and Count von Westarp declared that a rapprochement was impossible so long as French troops were in the Rhineland. Count von Westarp also demanded the closest co-operation with Soviet Russia and spoke threateningly about Poland.

The situation in the east, he said, demanded Germany's closest attention and set the Reich serious tasks. He stressed the fact that no security pact existed between Germany and Poland, and added that no such pact would be concluded. While Dr. Marx promised that the government would improve the Reich's commercial relations Count von Westarp declared that commercial parleys with Poland would not be successful so long as Poland did not yield to Germany's political demands.

This is believed in diplomatic circles here foreshadows the establishment of a new diplomatic policy.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

SHOE OPERATIVES
OFFER HALF THEIR
EARNINGS TO FIRM

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 4 (Special).—More than 300 shoe workers, the crew of the F. B. Heath Company, 54 Washington Street, have offered to loan 50 per cent of their earnings, for a period of one month or more, toward the relief of the Heath business which has been obliged to curtail its operations because of financial difficulties.

The weekly payroll of the Heath concern amounts to about \$12,000, and the offer of the employees represents a contribution of approximately \$21,000. The action of the employees of the concern was taken at a mass meeting held yesterday when the vote was unanimous.

Leo Harkins, organizer of the Haverhill district of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, was largely instrumental in bringing about the action of the employees. He placed the matter before them at the mass meeting.

The action of the Heath crew is unique in the industrial history of the city. It is believed to represent emphatically the understanding and co-operation which has been developed in the city between employer and employee.

The Heath concern has operated more steadily than any other plant in the industry.

The company is expected to decide today as to whether it will be warranted in accepting the offer of the operatives.

NATIONALIST
LEADER CAUSES
CONSTERNATIONCount Von Westarp Shows
Party Made Reservations
on Entering Cabinet

By Wireless

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The utmost consternation and disapproval was expressed by the Roman Catholic and German People's Parties after Count von Westarp, leader of the German Nationalists, forming the largest party in the Coalition Government, holding 5 out of 12 portfolios, had practically annulled the value of the program of the new government submitted by the Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, to the Reichstag by his interpretations of its statements and by his disclosure of the mental reservations with which his party entered the government.

Heinrich Köhler, the new Minister of Finance, a member of the Roman Catholic Party, has threatened, it is said, to resign if Count Westarp's speech is not retracted. Dr. Marx and Dr. Gustav Stresemann complained to the German Nationalists afterward, who are expected to deliver a statement in the Reichstag, lessening the unfavorable impression caused by their leader's address.

Republican Regime Defended

The Government program, as read by the Chancellor in a message to the Reichstag, before a most inattentive house, commenced by defending the Republican regime and the necessity of protecting and honoring the Republican Constitution and flag. It was interesting to note, however, that Dr. Marx never used the word "republic" once.

Count Westarp admitted in his speech that the Weimar Constitution should be respected, but added that the entrance of the German Nationalists into the Government meant a radical change in the State's political development. The German Nationalists had not given up their aims, nor ceased to be Royalists and would do everything in their power to carry out a policy in accordance with their convictions, he said. The Nationalists, he said, had declared was not tantamount to an acknowledgment of the present régime.

Reichswehr Reorganization

The Chancellor furthermore had declared that the Government would abide by his statement made in December, 1923, that the Reichswahr (which had been demanded by the Social Democrats), while Count Westarp repudiated his party entered the Government principally in order to control the foreign policy of Germany.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Better-Car Devices Flood Motor Plants;
Ford Engineers Sift 500 Offers a Week

DETROIT (Special Correspondence).—Inventive America is besieging the gates of the automobile industry, judging from the flood of new devices being offered manufacturers here.

The Ford interests receive such offers at the rate of 500 a week, in addition to a large number of suggestions from motorists. Occasionally these yield an idea of far reaching promise, which the experimental department has adopted.

Millions of dollars were expended by Ford laboratories on the Piron low temperature cooking process before it was abandoned several months ago. The first turbo-engine at the Fordson Plant represented an investment of millions before it was abandoned as a single revolution.

but economies effected soon wrote off the investment.

General Motors has established a new device committee, composed of technical executives, who weigh all promising ideas offered. Their work is shrouded in utmost secrecy.

The extent to which engineering and experimental work is being carried on in the automobile industry is indicated from the fact that one company alone employs 400 men in these departments. In addition to the chief engineer's staff, which numbers seven, there are 22 division engineers specially trained on motors, electrical systems, transmissions and other features of motor car construction and development. Other companies maintain engineering and experimental forces in proportion.

Listening to Talk of Billions

PROMINENT FIGURES IN FORD TAX APPEAL SUIT
Left to Right—John W. Davis, Once Democratic Candidate for President; J. W. Anderson, Herbert Pope, Sidney T. Miller and Joseph Davies.Seven Utility Companies
Ready to Help Mr. FullerReply to Letters That They Will Consider Lower
Rates—Lynn Gas Firm Explains Stand

Seven of approximately 15 companies, which have answered Governor Fuller's letters of inquiry about electric light rate reductions, intend to give serious consideration to the Governor's proposition, they have said in their replies, according to Herman A. MacDonald, secretary to the Governor.

Coincident with this development, the House of Representatives today advanced to third reading the bill empowering the state Public Utilities Commission to initiate proceedings for the reduction of rates charged by public service companies.

Officials of three of these companies said they would submit the Governor's letter to their boards of directors. Three others said their companies "would take up the matter," but did not say in what way. The seventh replied that it would discuss the subject with the Department of Public Utilities. Other answers were:

Shorter Day Delights
Chicago Store Clerks

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Feb. 4

APPROXIMATELY 30,000 employees of the seven principal department stores of Chicago's chief downtown shopping district are "delighted" with the recent change from 9:30 to 9 a. m. for opening the business day, it is reported by a State Street official. The movement for a later opening is spreading to other business houses.

Employees of the chief department stores have had their working day reduced to less than eight hours. The lunch period has been reduced from one hour to 45m.

New York School Prize
Is Won by Negro Girl

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A prize of \$150 has just been awarded to Martha Washington, a young Negro, who was graduated from one of the public schools here, by Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools, for having made the most all-around progress during the eight years in elementary school, in comparison with the records of other girl graduates.

The prize was the Rebecca Elberg memorial award, presented each year to the most deserving boy and girl of the public schools of Manhattan. The other winner was Joseph Wickman, who also received \$150. Almost every school there entered the competition.

One of Miss Washington's attainments was a remarkably high academic standard. Her average in academic subjects was approximately 98. In some of her most difficult tests, she acquired the mark of 100. During her time in school she developed many admirable qualities, it was said by those who had watched her growth, among which was an interest in helping other children which proved an aid to her teachers.

Another scheme is proposed to do what the gates bells, think, driver, think and "stop, look, listen" signs have not fully accomplished in protecting automobilists at railroad grade crossings. The plan is outlined by F. G. Brill of Los Angeles, Calif., in the Outlook for Feb. 3 and would put two sharp turns in the road starting about 300 feet away from the tracks.

The angles are made too acute to be taken at a speed greater than five miles an hour and by requiring two turns the driver is forcibly enabled to see both up and down the tracks. The originator says that it will take 40 years at the present rate to eliminate all the grade crossings and cost millions of dollars whereas this plan could be adopted at much less money since roads are being rebuilt constantly.

Some go so far as to say that they believe it would be more effective than the practice followed by a few automobilists who race over crossings at 60 miles an hour yet "tootle" the horn, as the Japanese say, to warn the engineer of any of the mogul locomotives that might be passing.

TO PLANT FLAG IN ARCTIC
DETROIT (AP)—An American flag with which Capt. George H. Wilkins will claim for the United States any land he may find in his expedition into the "Arctic blind spot," was presented to the flag at a farewell reception given by the Detroit Aviation Society.

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FORD COMPANY
PLACED AHEAD
OF ALL RIVALSWitnesses Declare No Other
Company Could Equal
Its 1913 PositionSAY EVEN MR. FORD NOT
NECESSARY SINCE THENGenius Starts and Develops
Business, Says Testimony,
Momentum Carries It On

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—General Motors Corporation can never hope to equal the prosperity enjoyed by the Ford Motor Company in 1913, expert witnesses declared here in the Government's suit to collect \$30,000,000 extra income tax alleged to be due from former minority Ford shareholders.

Speculation as to the respective position of the two great automobile firms of Detroit, which has followed the course of the case, came into the open when Government attorneys seeking to minimize the value of the minority Ford stock sold to Henry and Edsel Ford in 1913, demanded whether the Ford company at that time had any rosier prospect than General Motors now has.

Pierce C. Ward, partner in Marshall Field, Glower, Ward & Co., expert on stock valuation, declared General Motors never had, nor ever could have Ford's position in 1913. The Ford company was so firmly established that its prosperity would have continued even without Mr. Ford himself.

Says Ford Not Indispensable

"General Motors may have a bright future from this year on," said Mr. Ward, "but the competitive situation in the automobile industry today is not in any sense comparable to what the Ford Company had in 1913 when they had a monopoly of their field, were practically immune from competition, and were manufacturing 39 per cent of all the cars in the country. But was not their position dependent on the genius of one man?" he was asked.

"I do not believe Mr. Ford's removal from the company would have serious effect after 1913," said Mr. Ward, "thereby taking issue with former witnesses. 'The business was so well established, the policy was so well fixed that no shock would have ensued. The market was there; the product was there. A company that has earned \$25,000,000 a year is not dependent on the leadership of one man.'

"It takes the capacity and genius of a Ford, a Vail, a Harriman or a Hill to start a new industry up a great industry, but once that is done it can be carried on by its own momentum if the first leader is lost, until a new leader is found."

Specific details of why the Ford Company was considered valuable were offered by Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of Internal Revenue that the stock was worth \$9489 a share. Taxes were paid on this basis and the Federal authorities did not complain until 1925, when the taxpayers were notified that the shares had been overvalued, that they were actually worth only \$3500 a share and that they therefore owed approximately \$30,000,000 more.

Mr. Ward's estimate of the value of the shares at least \$10,000 each. He was asked if he would have paid that amount for the shares. "To have acquired stock in the Ford company in March, 1913, would have been a most unusual thing that could have happened in a banker's career, in my opinion," ejaculated Mr. Ward.

Incidentally, he gave Wall Street's approval to the fundamental policy of Henry Ford to "plow back" into the company a major share of the profits as they arose.

High Value on Shares
The policy followed by Mr. Ford, he explained, would not have effected the value of any hypothetical issue of Ford shares, because of the unprecedented earning power of the company.

An even higher estimate of the shares was set by Charles L. Bradley, vice-president of the Union Trust Company, Cleveland, O., who said the stocks, originally issued at \$100, were worth, when sold, \$13,000. The rise of the common "dividend" industry he described as the "romance of romances."

Dr. Badger was the last witness called by the appellants. A graduate of Dartmouth and Yale, a professor of economics and administration at the University of Michigan, he said that in the history of his investigations he had never seen such a favorable array of statistics as the company presented.

Compared with the average earnings of seven standard industrial companies—General Electric, Westinghouse, American Locomotive, Pressed Steel Car, Railroad Steel Springs, Sears, Roebuck, and United

FARM BILL WINS
MOVE FOR EARLY
VOTE IN SENATECongress Takes Up McNary-
Haugen Measure for
Definite Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—For the

third time in three years, and after three rejections—twice in the House and once in the Senate—Congress has again turned to the task of acting on the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure. The proposal is aided at this session by a group of circumstances which are believed to enhance the possibilities of its acceptance by both houses far above conditions in the past.

The Senate, after three days of parliamentary maneuvering and last minute failure of laboriously erected coalitions and unanimous consent agreements, with the possibility of a cloture motion in the background, voted to take the farm aid issue up for immediate consideration.

It is now the unfinished business of the session, and will continue as such until disposed of by a vote. For other business, including even the privileged appropriation measures to intervene requires a unanimous consent agreement, a manifestly difficult result to obtain, as only the dissent of any one member is all that is necessary to overturn such a motion.

Early Vote Expected

In the House the McNary-Haugen bill has finally been made the order of business for Feb. 8. Farm bloc leaders expect that the Senate will reach a vote while the House is engaged in the debate on the last. It is confidently expected that the Senate will approve the bill and that this favorable action will have considerable effect on the decision in the House.

It is a most significant fact that the bill is opposed at this session, not on the ground, as on other occasions, that the farmer was not urgently in need of aid, but that the project does not give him permanent relief. There is little opposition to the contention that the agricultural industry must be given assistance. It is quite generally agreed that such aid must be extended by the Government. But many hold that the McNary-Haugen bill does not offer a sound basis for relief.

Protests that the legislation would add to the cost of living by increasing the price of food commodities are still heard. But this is offset by gains among representatives from southern states whose constituencies have been hard hit by the drop in the cotton market. Special attention has been given them in the revised McNary-Haugen measure that is now before Congress and a considerable gain in support of the bill is expected from among them.

Compromised for Position
The McNary-Haugen measure earned Senate consideration through coalition of the farm group and those supporting the McFadden branch banking bill. After two days

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Reclaiming Boys



IT SEEMS that Greeley's "Go West, young man," has been taken to heart for a large number of boys under 21 have been making the pilgrimage to California every year. This, of course, has added to the Golden State's problem of delinquency. The splendid way the situation is handled, however, will be recorded in

Tomorrow's
MONITOR

Mundial

States Steel Corporation—he declared the Ford company was earning 16 to 18 times as much per dollar invested.

While no witness has hitherto stated the Ford company's earnings, several privately stated that Henry Ford is now worth \$30,000,000, rather than \$10,000,000, as contained in offers to him by bankers for his company.

Other striking statements have followed the case. Paul Clay, investment service editor, speaking of Henry Ford's leadership in relation to the high value put on his company among New York bankers, said:

"Genius now has a definite value in Wall Street."

John W. Prentiss, partner of Hornblower & Weeks, made a much-quoted statement on the stand that "There is no saturation point for automobiles."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The genius of Henry Ford counts heavily as an intangible asset among the resources of his motor company, and as such must be taken into account when arriving at an appraisal of the value of the Ford stock, Paul M. Clay, economic statistician, testified at the hearing in the Government's suit to recover \$30,000,000 additional taxes from former minority stockholders.

Expert analyses of industrial stock valuations as determined by earnings and dividends, said Clay, are based on the bulk of testimony offered by Mr. Clay who was on the witness stand for four hours. It was suggested as a base antithesis to offers of \$1,000,000,000 for his business.

Plant reflects genius

"A one-map plant always reflects genius at the head of it, and genius is to be preferred to materials," Mr. Clay said. There are cogent philosophical and psychological reasons, he added, for according to brain power a decisive importance when estimating the value of "intangibles" as compared to "tangibles" on balance sheets.

The witness placed a valuation of \$10,000 a share as against the Government's revised appraisal of \$3600.

Mr. Ford's financial strength in 1915 was such that the company could meet any contingency and far exceeded any performance recorded in the history of finance or industry, he told members of the Board of Tax Appeals who are conducting the hearing.

Mr. Clay covered a wide range in analyzing the growth of the Ford Motor Company in relation to the value of its stock.

High Value in 1915

During his testimony Mr. Clay said that the growth in the volume of sales and unfilled orders "suggested that the stock already had a high value in 1915, as it was evident that the company would duplicate the performance of other youthful American industrial enterprises."

He added, supplied reliable precedents showing how rapidly the public took up with new ideas or commodities in the last 50 years.

Cross-examination of Mr. Clay was postponed, as counsel for the Government requested additional time to study the numerous charts and statistical records he introduced.

John W. Davis, one of the attorneys for the appellants, conducted the examination of witnesses today. James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, whom the Government is suing for \$10,000,000 additional taxes on his share of minority stock sold to Mr. Ford in 1915, was a spectator. It is expected that he will take the witness stand in the near future.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address by Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, New York University Club, 8:30.

Entertainment at Mechanics Building, continuing through tomorrow.

Bureau meeting, Field Forest Club, 581 Boylston Street, 8.

Presentation of the Perseus Princess, by German Club, Boston University, College of Practical Arts and Letters, 27 Garrison Street, 8.

Musical

Boston Opera House—"Tristan und Isolde," 8.

Symphony Hall—St. Olav Choir, 8:15.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.

Colonial—"Sunny," 8.

Comedy—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.

Hollis—"Judy," 8:15.

New Park—"The Triple Cross," 8:15.

Plymouth—"The Prince of Wales," 8:15.

St. James—"The Prince of Wales," 8:15.

Shubert—"The Prince of Wales," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Prince of Wales," 8:15.

Walbur—"Queen High," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11. Sunday talks at 4:30 p. m., admission free; Monet memorial exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Edmund S. Tarbell and other members. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Paintings, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.

Casson Galleries—Paintings of wild animals of the Northwest; English sporting prints.

Boston Art Club—Winter exhibition of paintings.

R. C. Vose Gallery—Works by Pennell; portraits by H. Harris Brown.

Grace Horne Gallery—Works by Vianini and Verheyden; sculpture by Mallou, Flaminio and Molesto; paintings by Robert Wade.

Boston Athenaeum—Reproductions of water colors by Pierre-Verone; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.

Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—First annual exhibition daily, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Ruth Colman.

Events Tomorrow

Address at Mexico, by Robert C. Herring, Boston Wesleyan College Club, 131 Commonwealth Avenue, 2:15.

Cutting, Brookline Bird Club, Putnam Meadows, Chestnut Hill car to Hammond Street, 2.

Boston Opera House—"Pelléas et Mélisande," 2.

Jordan Hall—Percy Grainger, pianist, 2.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Unfolding Ford Motor Romance Holds Its Hearers Enthralled

Hush Falls Over Audience in Inquiry Room as Banker Tells of Thrice Rejected Attempts to Buy Company for Billion Dollars

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The unparalleled success of the Ford automobile again held the United States Board of Tax Appeals enthralled as witnesses in the suit against minority Ford stockholders in their appeal against additional income tax assessment of \$30,000,000 gave details of the company's history.

Other elements than the size of the sum involved, held the attention of the three judges and the half-hundred lawyers, tax experts, newspaper men and spectators, crowded into the chamber. On one side is John W. Davis of New York, former Democratic candidate for President, one of the array of highly paid counsel against the United States Treasury. On the other side is Alexander W. Gregg, handling the case for the Nation.

It is almost in hushed tones that the extent of Henry Ford's exploits are mentioned. There was a period of utter silence following the words of John W. Davis, senior partner of Hornblower & Weeks, Boston and New York investment house, that he had offered \$1,000,000,000 to Henry Ford for his business. Finally counsel shifted and exchanged glances, and the agile fingers of the newspaper men, sitting in a long row across the court, began to fly.

Mr. Prentiss seemed to have dis-

scounted to find adequate superlatives to voice his admiration of the Ford company. It was an obvious relief to him to tell the board of the three separate times he offered \$1,000,000,000 for it. Each time Mr. Ford rejected the offer, each time Mr. Ford showed proof of ability to get on without Wall Street assistance, Mr. Prentiss became more eager for a chance to buy Ford shares.

Even the members of the board smiled at the emphasis with which Mr. Prentiss answered Mr. Gregg, when the latter asked:

"Would you have paid \$37,500 for the shares in 1915, as you say they were worth, although they sold for only \$13,500 a share?"

"Would I? Why? I should have been delighted!"

Mr. Ford had evolved the "best method of transportation ever invented," the witness said and in 1913 he had the whole world to exploit. Furthermore, records showed he was making \$20 to \$30 net profit on every \$100 worth of cars sold.

Mr. Gregg objected that the Ford Company did not have "tangible assets" sufficient to warrant such a high valuation. Again Mr. Prentiss vented his feelings:

"He didn't need tangible assets! He had the most remarkable single industry developed in the history of the age. The Ford Motor Car Company absolutely transcends any statistics that you can apply to it!"

with favor on the advisability of maintaining the "defense force" at some near-by place, like Hong Kong, so that it could be dispatched to the scene without delay if the occasion warranted.

CHINESE MASS RIVAL FORCES

(Continued from Page 1)

tions have objected to the foreign gesture.

The situation now apparently has settled down to a race with the British and other foreigners desirous of massing armed forces near the city, and the Cantonese desirous of capturing it before any foreign element has a chance to land military forces.

Italy Urged to Share in Defending European Interests

By Wireless

ROME, Feb. 4—Delivery of the new Italian note to the British Government, embodying Italy's views on the situation in China, is expected to be made within a day or two. Meanwhile the Italian newspapers continue their campaign demanding Italy's participation in the defense of European interests in China.

Although Italy's interests in China are smaller than those of Britain, it is pointed out that Italy has a large credit to recover, so that any eventual action on the part of Italy will not be taken only as a point of honor and prestige, but as a defense of real interests. Moreover it is hoped Italy's definite declaration supporting British action will lead other European powers to adopt a similar strong attitude, so that a common front will be reached by the powers in China for defense of European civilization against Bolshevik influences.

Indeed, while the relations between Rome and Moscow are cordial, and newspapers agree in accusing the Soviet of fomenting disturbances in China.

Finally, China is reminded that it is unable to guarantee the safety of property and foreigners on its soil. It is, therefore, urged that the more civilized nations to assume that protection.

Labor Party Reaffirms Declaration on Independence

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The National Joint Council of the Labor Party today called to Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Nationalist or Cantonese Government in China, reaffirming the Labor Party's declaration of Jan. 27, in which it promised to do everything possible to procure Chinese national independence.

Today's message added: "The British Labor movement stands firmly for continuance of the negotiations recently halted between Chen and British Chargé, Owen O'Malley, at Hankow," and urges all parties concerned to make them possible."

Chen's reply to the original Labor declaration, received on Wednesday, declared a settlement could be reached immediately, "if only there is a cessation of the war atmosphere created by the menacing concentration at Shanghai," this being a reference to the British forces now en route to China.

In view of the importance of the situation, a special cabinet committee has been formed to deal with its various aspects. It is understood this committee will include the Premier, Stanley Baldwin; Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, and the Earl of Balfour, Lord President of the Council.

With the negotiations at Hankow virtually at a standstill through the insistence of Chen, no new developments have been reported. All is now calm in the concession city, where serious anti-British rioting in December led the British authorities to take precautionary measures.

For the moment eyes are turned to the cabinet meeting which has been called to determine upon a plan to meet Chen's attitude. One suggestion standing out among the others is that an attempt be made to placate the Cantonese leader by promising that there will be no extensive landing of troops at Shanghai unless a more definite development make it necessary. At any rate, the general public appears to be looking

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Agricultural Committee, with a motion that the farm bill be made the order of business. He declared that unless this was done he would move closure. Supported by the bank bill group the necessary two-thirds vote was obtained and the motion carried.

\$8,000,000 Seed Loan Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—An attempt to bring the Norbeck \$8,000,000 seed loan bill to a vote in the Senate failed. William Cabell Bruce (D.), Senator from Maryland, holding the floor until another measure came up automatically under the rules.

East and West clashed as the bill's sponsor, Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota, sought action on it, but a row finally developed between West and South as to the amount it would provide for loans to cotton farmers, for new seed.

Senator Norbeck (R.), Senator from Connecticut, argued that the farmers of the West were indebted to the limit now and could not afford to go further in loans.

Mr. Norbeck and W. H. McMaster (R.), Senators from South Dakota, both replied that New England senators were continuously "blocking" and opposing any measure seeking to relieve stricken conditions in the West. Both resented "imputations on the intelligence of western farmers."

Mr. Bingham said he was not casting reflections on the intelligence of the West and added that Connecticut farmers always used their own "ingenuity" when in trouble "instead of rushing to Washington."

This brought a remark from David Stewart (R.), Senator from Iowa, that the "ingenuity of Connecticut seemed to be to raise the tariff rates for its own protection."

If the farmers here are now complaining about the tariff rates," George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, interjected. "It is their own fault. The farm bloc here, when the tariff act was passed, wrote the rates into the bill."

LEADER CAUSES CONSTERNATION

(Continued from Page 1)

Likelihood of a high importation barrier against Poland, in order to force that country to submit to Germany. Despite their many mental reservations and interpretations, it is nevertheless of importance to note that they are entirely with the Government program and by the statements of their leader made in the Reichstag, the German Nationalists have at least outwardly accepted four important postulates of the Republicans.

What They Accept

1. They acknowledge the legal basis of the republican constitution and they abstain from propagating war revenge.

2. They are willing to pursue a policy leading to a rapprochement of the nations.

3. They acknowledge the League of Nations.

That they do this, as one German Nationalist paper declares, like a person who acknowledges the existence of some unpleasant fact he cannot change, is another question. In so doing, it may be said, the new Government, under pressure from Dr. Marx and Dr. Stresemann, will continue to strive for rapprochement toward the West, though the German Nationalists may endeavor to induce the Reich to be more intransigent, and it may become less friendly toward Poland under the influence of that party. The republicanism of the Reichstag, as demanded by the Liberals, will scarcely take place, but in some instances even increased. Much will be done for the laboring classes in order to prevent the radicalization of the masses.

The Roman Catholic schools will be placed on an equal footing with the state schools. For the latter purpose the Roman Catholics took the Government to task for the only possible way to pass a bill to this effect which changes the constitution of the Reich.

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SEVEN STATES IN BOARD SLATE

Many Harvard Vacancies to Be Filled at Meeting in June

Seven states as well as seven occupations are represented by the 14 men named as candidates for the six vacancies which will occur in the Harvard Board of Overseers this June. The eight nominees for the three places to be filled as directors of the Harvard Alumni Association represent four states and the District of Columbia, and five occupations. The nine candidates named for the Harvard Fund Council, to which there will be elections for the first time this year, come from eight different states.

Five overseers will be elected in June for terms of six years and one for a term of five years. The candidates for overseers, whose names will appear on the postal ballots to be mailed in April to all holders of Harvard degrees eligible to vote, are as follows:

Franklin B. Billings '85 of Woodstock, Vt., Governor of Vermont; Jeremiah Smith Jr. '92 of Cambridge, Mass., lawyer; W. Rodman Peabody '95 of Milton, Mass., lawyer; Joseph P. Cotton '96 of New York City, lawyer; James H. Perkins '98 of New York City, banker; Howard Conley '99 of Hyde Park, Mass., manufacturer; Roger Wolcott '99 of Milton, Mass., lawyer; Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. '00 of St. Louis, Mo., chemist; Henry L. Shattuck '01 of Boston, Mass., lawyer; the Rev. Remond B. Ogilby '02 of Hartford, Conn., president of Trinity College; Frank Aydelott, A. M. '03 of Swarthmore, Pa., president of Swarthmore College; Dr. Elliott C. Cutler '04 of Cleveland, O., lawyer; Percy S. Sturges '05 of Boston, Mass., lawyer; Leverett Saltonstall '14 of Chestnut Hill, Mass., lawyer.

These 14 candidates were selected by the nominating committee from a list of 121 suggestions submitted by secretaries of college classes, presidents and secretaries of Harvard Clubs, secretaries of the professional school alumni associations, and other alumni, including various officers of the alumni organizations, and of the university. This year there will be one postal ballot for election of overseers and there will be no voting in

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy, with light rain; Sunday: Fair and warmer.

Northern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and not so cold, probably followed by rain in afternoon or night; fresh northerly winds.

Official Temperatures

(5 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	24	Memphis	62
Boston	24	Montreal	58
Buffalo	18	Nantucket	28
Calcutta	82	New Orleans	60
Chicago	20	Philadelphia	40
Cincinnati	22	Pittsburgh	38
Cleveland	20	Portland, Me.	40
Denver	22	Portland, Ore.	44
Des Moines	22	San Francisco	58
Galveston	22	St. Louis	44
Hartford	24	St. Paul	38
Havana	78	Tampa	60
Indianapolis	22	Washington	48
Jacksonville	60		
Kansas City	22		
Los Angeles	48		

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:40 p. m.; Saturday, 1:15 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 1:31 p. m.

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AND a woman who knows the problems of larger women, since she is a larger woman herself, will mould your hat for you if you wish. The style and design will be planned right on your head. The hat will be made to fit you and suit you perfectly, even if your head and pug measure 27 inches, as one woman's did.

Austrian velours hoods are a light weight they feel like almost nothing on the head and make up beautifully. They are \$10 and can be "Moulded-to-the-head," including trimming and workmanship, to total from \$15 to \$25. Felt hoods are as low priced as \$3.95 and can be made up for \$7.50 or more. Other felt hoods up to \$10.

File's—"moulded-to-the-head" section—second floor—trademark registered, Mass.

person at Cambridge on commencement day. Ballots will be sent to all Harvard graduates eligible to vote. According to the rules, holders of the degree of master of arts and of honorary degree from Harvard are entitled to vote immediately upon receiving their degrees; holders of all other Harvard degrees may vote at the fifth annual election after receiving their degrees.

Additional nominations may be made up to March 15 by certificate signed by at least 500 graduates eligible to vote of the Alumni. The names of any candidates thus nominated will appear on the official ballot with those of the 14 candidates named above.

The five overseers elected for six-year terms will take the places of Edgar C. Felton, Homer Gage, Charles H. Brent, James Jackson, and Langdon P. Marvin, whose terms expire on commencement day.

The eight candidates for directors of the Harvard Alumni Association are: Dwight P. Robinson '90 of New York City, engineer; Arthur R. Wendell '96 of Rahway, N. J., manufacturer; Samuel W. Fordyce Jr. '98 of St. Louis, Mo., lawyer; William E. Castle Jr. '00 of Washington, D. C., diplomatist; Frank J. Sullivan '05 of Concord, N. H., lawyer; Gaspar G. Bacon '08 of Jamaica Plain, Mass., lawyer; Charles A. Coolidge Jr. '17 of Boston, Mass., lawyer; John K. Olyphant Jr. '18 of New York City, banker.

The three directors who will retire in June are Prof. Rowell Angier '97 of New Haven, Conn.; George F. Baker Jr. '99 of New York City; and Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. '00 of St. Louis, Mo.

In June for the first time the alumni will elect three members of the Harvard Fund Council, each to serve for six years. Two new members of the council will be appointed by the presidents of the Alumni Association and of the Associated Harvard Clubs. The five members of the fund council who will retire this year are: Morton D. Hull '95 of Chicago, Ill.; Alexander M. White '92 of New York City; Percy S. Sturges '05 of New York City; Edward P. Davis '09 of St. Paul, Minn.; and Nathaniel F. Ayer '00 of Boston, Mass.

The nine candidates from whom three will be elected to the council are: Anthony M. Tyson '90 of Baltimore, Md., lawyer; Stevens H. Fisher '94 of Philadelphia, Pa., lawyer; Karl DeLaittre '97 of Minneapolis, Minn., business executive; Frederick M. Alger '99 of Detroit, Mich., manufacturer; Francis L. Higginson Jr. '00 of Boston, Mass., banker; Horace P. Baker '01 of Pittsburgh, Pa., lawyer; Barrett Wendell Jr. '02 of Chicago, Ill., banker; John J. Rowe '07 of Cincinnati, O., banker; Julius S. Morgan Jr. '14 of New York City, banker.

TEACHERS TO MEET

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4 (Special)—Sir John Adams, professor of education at the University of London, Eng., will address the eleventh winter meeting and eighteenth annual meeting of the Connecticut State Teachers' Association and other State educational organizations, to be held here Friday and Saturday, Feb. 11 and 12. Sir John will speak on "A Contrast Between the English Teacher and the American." Noted educators of this country will also address various groups at the morning and afternoon sessions to be held during the two days.

Registration with the municipal authorities is one of the chief points of controversy in the present religious situation in Mexico, the position taken by the church being that to do so would be the acceptance of the Mexican Government rather than the Pope as the highest authority in the matter.

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PORTUGAL FACES RAILWAY STRIKE

Government Tries to Avoid Traffic Disorganization—Rebels Surrender

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 4 (AP)—A general strike was declared this morning on the state railways in southern and southeastern Portugal. The Government is taking measures to avoid disorganization of traffic. The revolutionaries of the garrison at Oporto, who began a movement against the Government of President Carmona yesterday, have surrendered to the Government troops. Unofficially, the revolutionaries submitted to loyalists, led by the Minister of War, who organized a surrounding movement. The revolutionaries were headed by Gen. Sousa Dias, who was chiefly supported by armed civilians. Dispatches indicate that there was no important conflict. President Carmona is quoted as declaring that, although civil struggles are deplorable, the present case proves irrefutably that the Portuguese Army is with the dictatorship in its work of national restoration. The President who has been in of-

see as Chief Executive only a little more than two months, and who also holds the office of War Minister, was at Aveiro, not far from Oporto, consolidating loyal troops so as to be ready should the movement spread. So far as can be learned from dispatches reaching the capital from various parts of the country, order has not been disturbed. The Lisbon authorities insist that the revolt has been confined to a part of the Oporto garrison, and while they do not look for serious consequences, declare that martial law will be strictly enforced.

Gen. Sinel de Cordes, acting as War Minister in the absence of General Carmona, intimated that some disaffection was looked for, as only recently a message was received from a committee of "the rebellious minority troops" demanding resignation of the Government and restoration of the constitutional régime. The Government's answer to this was to send troops to repress the revolt.

League of Nations circles at Geneva, upon learning of the revolutionary movement in Oporto, said that it was under way for several months, the understanding being that there was growing opposition to the military dictatorship of President Carmona. They pointed out that there was dissatisfaction over the restraint put on the newspapers and over the imprisonment or exile of those who displayed antagonism to the Carmona Cabinet.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE OPENED BY BRITISH WITH IBN SAUD

Existing Treaty With the Sultan Is to Be Revised—Whole Field of Relations Between the Parties Is to Be Covered

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON—It is announced that the British Consul in Jeddah has been instructed to open negotiations with a view to the conclusion of a treaty between Great Britain and Ibn Saud, the Wahabi Sultan of Nejd in central Arabia, whose recent conquest of the Hejaz has made him master of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. In addition to the Consul at Jeddah, the British Mission includes George Antonides, of the Palestine Administration, who assisted Sir Gilbert Clayton in the negotiations which he conducted with Ibn Saud in 1925. The 1925 pact, which was the conclusion of two agreements, of which the main purpose was to define the frontiers between Ibn Saud's dominions and the British mandated territories of Palestine and Iraq. These agreements were satisfactory as far as they went, and cleared up a number of debatable points. They did not, however, cover the whole field of the relations between Great Britain and Ibn Saud, and it is felt that the time has now arrived for regularizing these relations by a revision of the treaty which the British Government negotiated with Ibn Saud in the course of the war.

Refined in Syria This treaty was signed on Dec. 24, 1915, and ratified on July 18, 1916. It was ratified on the British side at Syria, the reason being that British relations with Ibn Saud were at that time considered to be mainly within the sphere of the Government of India.

More than 10 years have elapsed since this treaty was concluded, and the events which have occurred in the interval have made it in some respects obsolete. Its effect is virtually to place Ibn Saud under British suzerainty. Since 1915 Ibn Saud's influence, prestige and ambitions have greatly increased, and for this reason alone the character of his relations with Great Britain requires to be modified. One important development which has occurred since the war is Ibn Saud's annexation of the Hejaz.

In the Clayton agreements of 1925 Ibn Saud is described as "Sultan of the Nejd and its dependencies," but the British Government has not yet given him formal recognition by treaty as King of the Hejaz, and it may be presumed that this is one of the questions which will now be dealt with.

Frontier Question Unsettled Similarly, the 1925 agreements do not completely dispose of the frontier question as between the Hejaz and Transjordan. A question has now arisen with regard to the

THREE 16,000-TON MOTOR LINERS FOR JAPAN

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has ordered three 16,000-ton motor liners for their trans-Pacific service to San Francisco, says the Motor Ship. They will have accommodation for 700 passengers.

Two are to be built by the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Company and one with the Kawasaki Dockyard Company. In the former, Sulzer engines of 16,000 h.p. are to be installed, while Burmeister and Wain engines will be fitted in the remaining vessel. Their service speed will be 17 knots and they will be the largest motor liners built in Japan.

RECORD PRICE FOR PICTURE NEW YORK (AP)—The record price for a picture sold in the United States is announced by officials of the American Art Association. Officially sold Sir Joseph Duveen, English art dealer, purchased for \$270,000, Rembrandt's painting "Titus in an Arm Chair," which Sir Joseph himself sold 20 years ago for \$105,000. Another purchaser tonight was John Ringling, circus man, who paid \$78,000 for Rembrandt's "The Evangelist."

NATIVES OBJECT TO NEW STATUS

South Africans Feel They Are at the Mercy of the Union Government

CAPE TOWN (Special Correspondence)—The claim of independent status which South Africa feels has been secured at the recent Imperial Conference in London has not been received by the natives in the same enthusiastic manner as the whites of South Africa. The natives, who hitherto imagined that they were under the direct control of the Imperial Government, now feel that the last bulwark between them and the Union

Government has thereby been removed, and that they will henceforth be left to the untempered mercy of the Government, which they fear will not be kindly disposed toward them.

A remedy for the situation is suggested in the granting of full political rights to the natives or, alternatively, in the formation of an Imperial central body to deal with or advise on native affairs in the Dominions. At an informal meeting of native leaders held in Johannesburg lately the whole matter was fully discussed. It was pointed out that whereas, hitherto, it had been tacitly understood that the conduct of all domestic affairs in the Union was in the hands of the Government, the natives had the power to send deputations to England to lay their grievances before the Imperial Government. This they had done with satisfactory results on several occasions.

Natives Not Represented One speaker at the meeting said that the present situation emphasizes that no change has resulted, but that a fresh orientation has given rise to the accusation of a long-standing suspicion that Great Britain has relinquished responsibility over the natives of this country. Despite General Hertzog's native policy, the natives had no representation in Parliament.

Representation, as applied to the natives under General Hertzog's policy, was a misnomer, another speaker declared. He argued that as the right to vote by native representatives in Parliament was withheld in state issues and as anything affecting the natives in the Union must, to a greater or lesser degree, also affect Europeans, native representatives might be debarred from voting on every issue, no matter how vitally such an issue affected them.

An instance was provided by the Color Bar Bill. That legislation was entirely in the interests of European workers, but it had a direct and very serious bearing upon the native worker, who was thereby prohibited from undertaking certain classes of work.

The natives felt, therefore, that representation of any kind was not permitted them in the councils of the State. In the past, however, they could make diplomatic representation to Great Britain; now they felt they were losing even that measure of protection. "We feel we want to

be guarded against possible repugnant administration on the part of our guardians," one of those at the meeting said.

Manifesto to Be Drafted After lengthy discussion, it was decided that a committee of three be appointed to draft a manifesto laying out what the purposes of equal status are in view of past legislation, and to devise ways and means whereby the Imperial Conference—in other words the League of British Nations—can hold supreme power over the subject races within the Dominions.

The committee was further instructed to draw up a manifesto requiring the British Government to state clearly and unequivocally the status of the Bantu peoples under this arrangement and whether, under it, the British Government authorized or suggested a repeal of the South Africa Act in so far as it related to the Royal prerogative. The committee was also instructed

to prepare a document requesting General Hertzog, as Minister of Native Affairs, to state clearly and unequivocally what safeguards he made for the natives of South Africa at the Imperial Conference and what status it was agreed would be enjoyed by the subject races, in view of their nonrepresentation in the councils of the State.

MEXICO TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL RADIO

Government Departments to Supply Daily Programs

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—A daily educational program will be broadcast from Station CZE of the Secretariat of Public Education, it is announced here, with representatives from practically every administrative branch of the Government participating.

The Department of Biological Studies will send out information to parents concerning the care of children. Meteorological bulletins will be broadcast daily by the Secretariat of Agriculture and Public Development, together with agricultural bulletins.

The Secretariat of War and Marine will participate, broadcasting special programs for soldiers in outlying parts of the Republic. Receiving apparatus has been provided in most of the military camps for this purpose.

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Ceremonies of Cliff Dwellers Are Pictured in Indians' Art

Rhythm of the Eagle in Flight, the Rain Cloud, and Dance of the Corn Maidens Among Topics Taken by Young Painters Whose Work Is Exhibited

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK—Paintings by descendants of the first apartment-house dwellers—the cliff dwellers of New Mexico and Arizona—as well as other paintings by the descendants of those who sought to conquer them, are included in a collection of water colors by Indians which will be placed on view for the public next Monday at the Corona Mundi Galleries in Riverside Drive. The work of the Hopi Indians and

An exceptionally graceful subject is a design by Vellno Shile, called "The Antelope Cloud Myth." This depicts the rain clouds in nearly completed circles of beautiful blue with the showers dripping from the ends and black thunder birds above, while feet-footed antelopes are seen below. Some of the best work is that of Fred Kabotie, who is more extensively represented than any other artist.

The eagle dance as shown in a number of others also gives the effect of motion. The arms of the dancers are strung with sweeping eagle feathers terminating in claws instead of hands, the head pieces of some being of white feathers brought to a point in the front like an eagle's beak. A number of the paintings introduce a humorous note in the presence of clowns with painted bodies. More conventional treatment is found in the basket dance designs, which are more like what is seen generally in Indian work that is sold today.

WOMAN PROVES ANIMALS' FRIEND

Wife of Business Man in South America Builds Watering Troughs

QUITO, Ecuador (Special Correspondence)—It remained for an American woman, Mrs. Oscar F. Frederick, whose husband is engaged in business in different parts of South America, to arouse interest in various Latin-American countries in a more humane treatment of animals.

Mrs. Frederick says, the lot of the poor in South America is bad enough, but the treatment usually handed out to dumb animals, both beasts of burden and domestic, is infinitely worse. The average South American, she points out, has no conception of what it means to an animal to go thirsty, for instance, or to do laborious work without proper feed, or to travel great distances with packs improperly arranged. It is not that he is given to cruelty particularly, but, as she explains, that he just does not comprehend.

To Owners of Buildings! It is not a question of taking out a fire insurance policy to protect the mortgage. It is necessary that you carry sufficient insurance under the days replacement value, so that you will not be a co-insurer with the company.

Do you know that rent insurance pays your taxes, interest on mortgage and keeps your income intact while the building is being restored after a fire?

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and it was this side of the problem that she approached. In order to accomplish her purpose she acted on the fact that visual education is usually the best way in which to bring immediate results. So she set about establishing watering troughs with posters located alongside setting forth the purpose of them, and with a plea for better treatment of animals of all kinds. This she started first in Peru, later in Chile and still later in Ecuador.

She has succeeded in interesting a native helper, Luis Pareja, and maintains his services through donations from friends in America and the United States who have responded readily to encourage her ministrations. She hopes to be able to obtain a permanent fund with which to carry on the work.

INTERNATIONAL ZONE ESTIMATES BUDGET

Tangier Public Shows Apathy Over Question

TANGIER (Special Correspondence)—The principal event at the close of 1926 has been the passing of the budget (1927) for the International Zone, by the Legislative Assembly. This shows an estimated revenue (mainly derived from customs receipts) of 25,575,000 francs. The estimated expenditure is 24,380,000 francs.

No additional taxation has been imposed for the current financial year, but even had this been the case it is doubtful whether the budget would have aroused active public interest or evoked public protest—for the simple reason that the entire European community is aware that bigger issues, which rest not with the local administration, but with the European powers—issues over which it (the community) has no voice or manner of control—are going to decide its future, for better or worse.

It realizes, in fact, that if, on the one hand and in furtherance of true internationalism, there is sincere co-operation between France and Spain and the other participating nations, trade, employment, revenue and all will be stimulated, and on the other hand, if nonco-operation, or a policy in furtherance of purely national aims, is to be the order of the day, then revenue, trade and employment will inevitably grow less and less. Since the budget touches none of these all-important issues, the public's attitude toward it may be correctly in one word—apathy.

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SECOND INQUIRY IN AWARD CASE

City's Real Estate Expert
Looks Again Into Dock
Square Profits

Mayor Nichols said today that he can either approve the award for damages to Joseph Paul, a Boston real estate dealer, for two parcels of land taken in connection with the Dock and Faneuil Hall Square widening, which the Finance Commission says will give Mr. Paul a profit of \$111,000, or award the case to a jury. He said jury trials usually resulted in heavy damages against the city and that he may approve the award rather than go to court with uncertain prospects.

The Finance Commission told the Mayor that Mr. Paul's examination before it under oath said that he had bought the land in the name of Joseph Shapiro in whose name the awards for damages are made.

"If the increased awards are given," the commission said, "Mr. Paul will realize a substantial profit on the real estate transaction in which he is engaged."

The properties in question are 17 Dock Square and 10-11 Faneuil Hall Square. On the first, the original award was \$122,000, the proposed increase was \$22,500, making a total award of \$144,500. The commission said the profit on this would be \$59,700. On the second parcel, the original award was \$56,800, the proposed increase \$25,500, or a total of \$82,300. The profit on this latter, the commission figured, would be \$51,992, or a total of \$111,692.

The commission told the Mayor the original awards by the street commissioners were ample. Mr. Shapiro entered suit. The case went to the Law Department where Joseph P. Lyons, assistant corporation counsel, favored increased damages as indicated to avoid jury trial. Warren F. Freeman, the city's real estate expert, approved the compromise but at the Mayor's request is making a second inquiry into the case.

Making a Sport of Gardening Opens New Field of Adventure

Artistry in Grouping Studied in Class of Mr. Wilson
of Arnold Arboretum, Who Has Explored the
Flora of South America and the Orient

Gardening is a sport, and each individual gardener must work it out for himself. Ernest H. Wilson, assistant director of Arnold Arboretum, tells his class in the elementary gardening course the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is giving on Monday mornings at its hall on Huntington Avenue.

Mr. Wilson is noted for the plant explorations he has made in China, Korea, Japan, Formosa, South America and other countries, and from the store of his unusual experience draws much of interest to impart to the 150 members of his class. These gardeners in their own home gardens, who have entered this class started by the society as an experiment, are not only being taught how to prepare their gardens and their plants for spring growing, and the specific care required by individual kinds, but incidentally they are learning many things about plant life.

Hedges of Acacia Trees
Mr. Wilson told of finding hedges of young acacia trees growing along a new cut made by a railroad. The hard seeds that produced them had been buried in the ground for many years until a railroad was demanded by modern needs and the earth was dug up, bringing them to the surface.

The class seems to establish several things. That there are many amateur gardeners who would be glad to have further information; that there are others who would do gardening if they but knew something about it; that the class really does meet a need. Because of it, the society believes that there will be 200 better gardens in and around Boston next summer, that the flowers will be more beautiful and the groupings more artistic.

Planting the Bulbs
Speaking of bulbs which are pertinent to the season, he said at the last meeting:

"Bulbs in general, always provided the soil contains sufficient nutrients, may be planted thickly. Of course, how thick one plants the bulbs depends quite a little on the soil. But in general, one should plant the bulbs as thickly as you would plant lilies as thickly as you would plant lilies."

Francis Philip Frazier
Francis Philip Frazier, Indian baritone, gave a recital at Jordan Hall last evening for which Richard Malby provided well-balanced accompaniments. Mr. Frazier, who is a student of the Boston Conservatory of Music, has been singing in the choir of the St. Louis church, and all were rewarded with more than the usual applause by the large audience.

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By way of music, Mr. Frazier listed some harmonized Indian airs, and several songs which transmit the mood of Indian music rather than actual content. These were by Charles L. Johnson, and Charles Wakefield Cadman. Mr. Frazier also sang "America" translated into the Sioux tongue. A rich, unhampered tone graces all his singing, and his texts are clearly enunciated.

The original Indian melodies pleased most. They were simple, unassuming, and free from any straining after atmosphere. The chant to accompany the famous Ghost Dance of the Sioux proved particularly significant and impressive. The Sunset Song revealed an honest and direct charm. Of the songs which purpose to evoke an Indian atmosphere, few achieved that aim. After all, the essence of Indian music is not so easily imitated as, for example, Spanish music. A few rhythms and a few harmonies may serve that end with Iberian songs. Not so readily does the American Indian, the child of another civilization than ours, release his heritage.

**WESLEYAN JUNIOR
FESTIVITIES OPENED**

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 4 (AP)—Three hundred girls came to this city last night to accompany the undergraduates of Wesleyan University in their festivities for the junior week-end. The feature event of the week-end was the football game between Wesleyan and Yale, which was held with about 500 in attendance.

The prom opened the week-end and house dances are to follow at the fraternities on this and Saturday evenings. The day after tomorrow, a basketball game with Ursula, and a swimming meet with Springfield, are listed for the entertainment of the guests for this afternoon.

**SPRINGFIELD TO GET
THE GLADIOLUS SHOW**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4 (Special)—Word has been received here that the American Gladiolus Society will have its next annual convention in this city, Aug. 23 to 29. The gladiolus show in this connection, to comprise more than a million spikes of this flower, will take place in the Coliseum on the Eastern States Exposition grounds. The last show in Rochester, N. Y., attracted more than 12,000 persons.

MAYOR WISEMAN NOMINATED
LEWISTOWN, Me., Feb. 4 (AP)—In a contested Democratic caucus here last night Mayor Robert J. Wiseman was nominated for his third, successive term as mayor, receiving 2775 votes to 1293 received by his opponent Charles P. Lemaire.

crocus, but approximately so, and not over-crowded. If you plant lily bulbs in groups six to twelve inches apart, then you will have the bold, handsome clumps which are far more attractive than a few single about. It is the same with the crocus and narcissus. Crowding with-out going too far in a good thing with bulbs, but after attention.

"Give them plenty of time for their foliage to ripen, for so long as it is green it is working, building up food under the influence of sunlight, and this is being carried down to the bulb. That is the most important thing about bulbs. Give them a chance after they produce their flowers to build themselves up, plenty of water and sunlight, and then, if you must keep them in the ground, a mulch of leaf mold."

**MAINE TRIO SINGS
TO THE LEGISLATURE**

**Group Starts on Publicity
Tour of South and West**

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 4 (Special)—Bearing the official endorsement of the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, three young Maine singers who are studying in Boston, will leave Feb. 11 for an extended tour of the South and West. This will be somewhat the nature of a "publicity stunt" for Maine, as the three artists will be billed everywhere they sing as Pine Tree State representatives.

Roger A. Nye, tenor, Marion Stanley, soprano, and Charlotte Hodgdon, dramatic soprano, were given a cordial farewell by the Maine Legislature at a concert in the House chamber. A program of an hour, including numbers by Maine composers, entertained a large audience.

Burleigh Martin, Speaker of the House, President, and Frank H. Holley, President of the Senate, were a guest of honor. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster complimented the trio on their voices, and expressed the best wishes of Maine people for a successful tour. Attention was called to the fact that Norda, Ames and Cary had "carried the name of Maine round the world."

The legislative concert was the forerunner of a movement of Maine music lovers to revive interest in discovering and developing the many talents of the young people of the State. Women's clubs will be asked to conduct special programs for Maine singers.

**MAINE MAYORS
FORM ASSOCIATION**

**Bangor Executive Heads New
Organization**

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 4 (AP)—The Mayor's Association of the State of Maine at its first meeting here yesterday elected John Wilson, Mayor of Bangor, as president and Herbert C. Libby, Mayor of Waterville, as secretary.

Ernest L. McLean, Mayor of Augusta; Harry A. Brinkerhoff, city manager of Portland, and James F. Carver, Mayor of Rockland, were named a committee to draft a zoning ordinance which would permit all Maine cities to adopt zoning ordinances.

The discussion meetings took up besides the proposed zoning law such matters as debt retirement and debt limit, special taxes, sewer and paving assessments, coal purchase and tax on intangibles.

SALARY BILL INDORSSED
CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 4 (AP)—The bill increasing the Governor's salary from \$3000 to \$5000, effective Jan. 1, 1925, was favorably reported to the House of Representatives yesterday by the Appropriations Committee.

ENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4 (Special)—Residents of the six towns in the Swift River Valley affected by the proposed flooding of the valley for Metropolitan Boston's water supply last night declared themselves reconciled to the flooding and concentrated their efforts on details of settlement with the State at the first hearing to be conducted by the Legislative Water Supply Committee.

Several hundred residents of the section attended the hearing in En-

field. The hearing was held at the Enfield town hall.

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TOWNS READY TO BE FLOODED

Swift River Valley Turns
Attention to Details of
Settlement With State

Yachts, ranging from 12-inch models up to sea-going power cruisers, form an interesting part of the Sportsmen's Show being held at Mechanics Building throughout the week. Model yachts will be judged this evening.

Mounted on the second floor of Exhibition Hall are more than a score of models. The Beaver, built by Charles G. Moody, a former student at the Massachusetts Institute

of Technology, holds more prizes for excellence of design, construction and actual sailing results than any other model in the show.

Boston, which carried the Stars and Stripes to second place in the International Model Yacht Regatta in Gosport, Eng., last summer in a contest with the Stars and Stripes, was made by Bernard B. Bancroft of Salem.

Yachts for Every Purpose
In the exhibit for regular yachts are sailing ships and knockabouts, 40-miles-an-hour runabouts or "gentlemen's fast ferries," and sea-going power cruisers which will carry a family of four anywhere along the coastal waters with every comfort and convenience.

On a displacement of 26 feet, one trim cruiser contains four berths, a galley, ice-box, toilet, and a roomy cockpit where half a dozen persons can be seated around a table. Beneath the cockpit floor is her power plant, which generates electricity for starting the motor as well as electric lights, and drives the cruiser at 11 miles an hour.

The topides are of cedar plank, finished in mahogany. The bottom is painted green and is attractively set off from the glossy topides by a white "boot-top." Brass fittings look well with the mahogany trim. Over the wheel, engine controls and companion-slide is a glassed bridge which lends a trim seagoing appearance to the cruiser.

Appeal to Save Forests
One of the effective displays in a room that teaches a lesson in forest protection from fire. A bit of devastated woodland with blackened trees made to appear as though they were still glowing shows a damage that may be avoided by reasonable care.

Forest engineers agree that public education in forestry knowledge

is a first essential to such conservation. Continually increasing use of the forests annually makes necessary a wider educational campaign in fire prevention and it is pointed out by Dr. Hugh P. Baker, formerly director of the forestry school, University of Syracuse, that effective protection of forests will bring about a satisfactory natural renewal of the forest.

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Grandeur of National Parks
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Hardly anyone, with a flair for investigating the grandeur of the great natural wonders in the United States and Canada, could remain unmoved by the enormous scale of the representations of vast rolling mountains and valleys bathed in the orchid and carmine dyes of sunset, or in the soft purples and mauves and citrons of early morning. Nor is the effect diminished by auxiliary sets of moving pictures, uncolored, to be sure, but nevertheless eloquent of inherent beauty, of motor journeys to be taken through long ways out through rocks of hills thousands of years old.

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**CUSTOMS RECEIPTS
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Value of imports at these ports in 1926 totaled \$305,854,235, compared with \$231,563,908 in 1925. Total exports from the district for 1926 were valued at \$41,292,679, against \$47,478,808 in 1925.

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Members voting "yes" are also asked to vote whether they favor the raising of such an amount as is specifically benefited or by the alternative of general taxation.

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Visiting Yachtsmen Find Much Interest at Sportsmen's Show

Craft of Various Kinds and for All Conditions Are
Exhibited—Visual Plea on Danger of Forest
Fires Attracts—Parks Depicted

Yachts, ranging from 12-inch models up to sea-going power cruisers, form an interesting part of the Sportsmen's Show being held at Mechanics Building throughout the week. Model yachts will be judged this evening.

Mounted on the second floor of Exhibition Hall are more than a score of models. The Beaver, built by Charles G. Moody, a former student at the Massachusetts Institute

of Technology, holds more prizes for excellence of design, construction and actual sailing results than any other model in the show.

Boston, which carried the Stars and Stripes to second place in the International Model Yacht Regatta in Gosport, Eng., last summer in a contest with the Stars and Stripes, was made by Bernard B. Bancroft of Salem.

Yachts for Every Purpose
In the exhibit for regular yachts are sailing ships and knockabouts, 40-miles-an-hour runabouts or "gentlemen's fast ferries," and sea-going power cruisers which will carry a family of four anywhere along the coastal waters with every comfort and convenience.

On a displacement of 26 feet, one trim cruiser contains four berths, a galley, ice-box, toilet, and a roomy cockpit where half a dozen persons can be seated around a table. Beneath the cockpit floor is her power plant, which generates electricity for starting the motor as well as electric lights, and drives the cruiser at 11 miles an hour.

The topides are of cedar plank, finished in mahogany. The bottom is painted green and is attractively set off from the glossy topides by a white "boot-top." Brass fittings look well with the mahogany trim. Over the wheel, engine controls and companion-slide is a glassed bridge which lends a trim seagoing appearance to the cruiser.

Appeal to Save Forests
One of the effective displays in a room that teaches a lesson in forest protection from fire. A bit of devastated woodland with blackened trees made to appear as though they were still glowing shows a damage that may be avoided by reasonable care.

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MILL ISSUES ARE DISCUSSED

Woonsocket Civic Commit-
tee Meets President of
Textile Company

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 4 (AP)—Frederick L. Jencks, president of the Manville-Jencks Company, and a committee of civic authorities, banking and business men, spent three hours behind closed doors here yesterday, presumably discussing over business details which ultimately may decide whether or not the \$8,000,000 textile company stays in this city.

A week ago Mr. Jencks served notice on the city that unless "better terms" were provided for his company within 30 days, the concern's three mills here, the House, Globe and Social, representing a total investment of \$8,000,000, might be forced to shut down.

Mr. Jencks declared that the directors already were in favor of leaving the city. He asserted that the losses of the House Mill, employing some 1500 operatives, had been "appalling" in the past two years and that no improvement in the situation could be foreseen, owing to a strike which has been hanging fire for several months.

Although what passed at the conference was not made public, it was apparent that the next move will be up to the employees of the company. It was announced that the citizens committee had decided to ask the employees of the Social Mill to appoint a committee of 25 or 30 men to meet the civic organizations, Mr. Jencks and Superintendent Cavanaugh of the mills next Saturday.

Mr. Jencks already has offered his remedies as longer hours of labor, greater property taxes, and greater efficiency on the part of the workers. His attitude on the possibility of a strike was expressed in the statement: "There will be no strike." Such action by the workers would send the company out of the city permanently, he explained.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC
DISTRIBUTES \$300,000**

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 4 (Special)—Approximately 6000 employees of the local plants of the General Electric Company, who have been on the company's payroll for five years or longer have been beneficiaries this week to the extent of \$300,000 under the firm's supplementary compensation policy.

The supplementary payments represent 5 per cent of the employees' earnings for the six months period ending Dec. 31, last. It was announced here that a total of \$1,358,469.89 could be distributed among 10,615 employees in all plants of the company.

**HEARING ON RIVER
BLOCKADE PROPOSED**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4 (Special)—Arrangements have been completed for a hearing on the issue of blocking of the Connecticut River to future navigation through the proposed dam at Windsor Locks. Springfield manufacturers and government engineers will participate in the mahogany room of the Auditorium on Thursday, Feb. 17, and Holyoke will also be represented. The hearing is the outcome of a recent conference between Mayor Parker, Harry B. Shaw, chairman of the navigation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and Maj. Frederick J. Hillman, executive vice-president of the chamber.

**SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TESTS
ARE NOW REQUIRED AT YALE**

**Regulations Governing Admission to University Modified
to Help "Eliminate Waste Resulting From
Student Failures"**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 4 (Special)—Modifications in the regulations governing admission to Yale University have been made by the board of admissions. It became known here today when the report of Robert N. Corwin, chairman of the board, was made public.

One change, the scholastic aptitude test, already has gone into effect, and will be required of each freshman candidate for admission to the freshman class.

"It is not intended," Professor Corwin says, "that this test shall supersede any of the present means of judging preparedness for college work. Its use will be tentative at first, and until experience has shown its proper function. How much and what aid it will give to the examiner is still problematical."

Tests for Fitness
The tests for fitness now employed by the Yale examiners give a reasonably secure basis for selection. About eight men in a hundred drop out of college during the freshman year because of poor scholarship. A considerable proportion of these failures is due to financial or other hardship and not to incapacity. In Yale College, the wastage for all causes for the whole period covered by the alumni directory is but 12.9 per cent through the year 1917, and but 16.2 per cent with the war period included.

ST. OLAF'S LUTHERAN CHOIR PAYS FIRST VISIT TO BOSTON

Singers From Northfield, Minn., Have Earned a College Building With Tours in United States and Europe
—Specialize on Church Music

Sixty members of the St. Olaf Lutheran Choir of Northfield, Minn., on a concert tour of the East to raise funds for St. Olaf College, arrived here this morning and visited Harvard College, where they sang two numbers for A. Lawrence Lowell, president, in the faculty room. Afterward, they visited the college yard, the library, Peabody Museum, and other points of interest. They appear in concert at Symphony Hall tonight.

Their present tour, starting at Chicago, included eight cities in the middle West. Tonight's program will consist of early and modern German composers, music of the Russian church and German and Norwegian folk songs.

The choir, members of which are drawn largely from the farms of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, and other states, is more of an association to St. Olaf students than the college's football team. Three hundred try out for it, 100 for the team.

The group is headed by Dr. F. Schmidt, and is making its first visit to Boston. The choir of mixed voices is being chaperoned by Mrs. Christiansen and Mrs. Schmidt, while Mr. Schmidt, who is acting as tour manager, also sings in the choir.

This noon, Prof. R. Harry Tondal of Harvard, tendered the two leaders and Rev. Norman D. Goehring, Lutheran student pastor there, and Prof. George Hartwig of St. Olaf, a graduate student at Harvard, a luncheon at the new University Club. Dr. Archibald T. Davidson, leader of the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses, was also invited.

"We think we have a wonderful mission to perform," Mr. Schmidt told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on his arrival here. "In that St. Olaf is a church choir singing only sacred and inspirational music. We are the pioneers in this country, and everywhere we go we are the results of our work begun in 1903."

"Since 1920, when the choir made its first appearance east of Chicago, hundreds of similar choirs have been started in this part of the country and the results they are obtaining are encouraging. One cannot help but be uplifted after listening to an hour's program of sacred and religious music. It brings

one in closer touch with the Infinite. "One does not need to be cultured and have the so-called inner appreciation for high musical standards to profit from this kind of singing," he continued. "Choristers can appeal to the humblest class of humanity as well as to those educated to the highest in music and get response."

After the concert at Symphony Hall at 8:15 p. m. tonight, the choir will leave for New York City, appearing at Brooklyn Sunday and at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, next Tuesday. From there the choir will visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, Allentown, Reading, Washington, D. C., completing their tour at the capital on the 14th of this month.

Many persons have the erroneous impression that this is a month's vacation for the choristers. Mr. Schmidt, however, said, "We are only allowed two weeks off from studies and the rest of the touring time must be all made up on their return to Minnesota. The choir expects to realize \$17,000 on this tour, the money to be turned in toward the establishing of a new building on the campus at Northfield."

Provided College Building
Already, from the 16 yearly tours of the choir the college has raised \$135,000 which was used to erect a new musical department building.

The school, originally a preparatory academy, was founded by Norwegian emigrants in 1874 and in 1880 was changed to a college of liberal arts with a four years' course, the attendance being limited to 1000. It was explained, Dr. Christiansen said, that the choir since 1903 has been singing at St. Olaf.

Next June, Mr. Schmidt added, the choir will again tour the west coast and sing at two conventions at Seattle, one the National Education and the other a church conference. On the last visit there they sang at the University of California, but this year's tour will be more limited in territory, it is said.

On their last trip to Europe the choir sang in Denmark, Norway and Sweden at 35 concerts and appeared before King Haakon VII of Norway and Queen Maud, daughter of King Edward VII of England. The choir has been invited to return to Europe in 1929 and 1930. Mr. Schmidt said, for the International Lutheran Congress at Copenhagen.



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WOMEN VOTERS' APATHY DEcriED

League Seeking to Arouse Wider Interest—Law Program Offered

Many persons do not cast their ballot at election time because they are bewildered by the situation and prefer not to vote at all than to vote unintelligently, declares Mrs. Robert L. De Normandie, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, in the February bulletin just issued to members, in which are set forth some of the programs of work undertaken by the state league and its branches. Mrs. De Normandie adds that the voter has not completed his obligation when he has cast his vote but must outwardly stand behind his candidate and support him.

In part Mrs. De Normandie says: "We must question why this inertia, why this lack of interest in politics exists. Already we find that there are other reasons for it than indifference, laziness or selfishness. In considering the voting habits of the people, we find a great number are bewildered, they do not know; and it seems to me rather intelligent not to vote when you do not know what you are voting about. The league is trying to meet this problem."

Among the many activities announced for February is a luncheon meeting to be given by the Cambridge league on Monday when Prof. Roland B. Dixon of the anthropological department of Harvard University will speak on the Philippines from the standpoint of their racial background and their mental and moral characteristics. It is one of a series of such meetings for the discussion of international questions.

On the same day the league will meet to discuss the direct primary and the purpose of modifications sought. The meeting will be conducted by the department of efficiency in government.

The February bulletin is given over largely to the presentation of legislative bills in which the league is particularly interested. They include jury service, the school age bill and the bill to modify the primary law.

DEMAND FOR HELP REPORTED SLACKING

The records of the first month of the year, 1927, the Public Employment Office, 32 Pearl Street, indicate that business declined in comparison with December. This decline was also noticeable when the work of the month was compared with January a year ago, showing decreases from 10 per cent to 25 per cent.

During the month, employers called for 946 persons, a decrease of 167, or 15 per cent from December and a decrease of 176 or 16 per cent from January a year ago. The number of positions reported filled was 330, a decrease of 38, or 9 per cent from December and a decrease of 105, or 10 per cent from January, 1926. The attendance of applicants for employment during the month was heavier than that of December of that year a year ago. The number of persons called was 22,235, an increase of 2763 or 14 per cent over last month; also an increase of 495 or 2 per cent over January of last year.

Brilliant Spectacle in West Due Tonight Just After Sunset

What promises to be a brilliant sky spectacle, like that seen 11 years ago, will be repeated at sunset tonight, according to local astronomers, who explain that Jupiter and Venus, two of the brightest planets in the solar system, will be in approximate stellar conjunction.

Observers first will see the new moon comparatively high in the western sky as soon as the sun sets at 5 o'clock, then Venus will appear and, shortly afterward, Jupiter. Finally, after the sky has darkened, Mercury will appear, much dimmer than the other two. The spectacle will last about half an hour and will occur again tomorrow night.

Professor Harlow V. Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, said that the planets in their relative motion through space approach closely to each other quite often. Although there is no set rule, he added, Venus and Jupiter, probably, shine as if they were twins on an average of once in 12 years. The last occurrence of this phenomenon was in 1916.

It was explained that the near approach is only apparent, for in reality Jupiter at this time is nearly four times as far from the earth as Venus, the two distances being 549,000,000 and 148,000,000 miles. Al-

SEVEN UTILITY COMPANIES READY TO HELP MR. FULLER

Improvement of the plant out of earnings, the company's property devoted to public service has grown to a value much in excess of the capitalization.

"It has always been the policy of this company," Mr. Clough says, "to reduce its price for gas and electricity whenever warranted by sound business judgment. This is well evidenced by the fact that since 1920 we have voluntarily made five reductions in the price of gas and five in the price of electricity, the last one being made late in 1925. This brought the price of electricity to 9 cents per kilowatt hour, which is 1 cent less than the prevailing price, and is a fair price, all things considered."

Concerning the statement that the company pays dividends of 20 per cent, the president says that this point, so far as it affects the question of rates, might be misleading. He adds: "The cash premiums paid

AIDES SOUGHT BY MR. READING

Attorney-General Wants \$15,000 Added to His Budget Also

"The office of the Attorney-General shall be adequately manned or I shall say to all the world that the department is not properly manned, and that I must engage outside assistants. I don't intend to keep silent about it. My policy shall be tested in the same way as the public critic."

This was the statement made today by Attorney-General Arthur K. Reading appearing before the Joint Ways and Means Committee asking for an increase of \$15,000 in the budget appropriation to increase the salaries of his assistants, to engage two new junior assistants, and to increase the salaries of members of his office force in accordance with the Grifflingham report.

Mr. Reading declared that his office could not do its work with the salary of his assistants at \$2,250. The total increase in the salaries of the assistants would amount to \$3750.

With regard to appropriation for outside assistants, Mr. Reading said that he would not engage any more outside assistance if he can man his office with the staff he has. He did not know exactly what these assistants would do, but he said that there was one outstanding bill for \$5000 and another which would amount to \$1000 or more.

State House reporters today found themselves confronting a new rule in obtaining information from the office of Arthur K. Reading, recently inaugurated Attorney-General. Any questions upon which newspapermen want information must be submitted in writing to a member of the Attorney-General's staff, new men were told at the office. The question then will be laid before Mr. Reading, for disposition.

ORCHESTRA TO INCORPORATE
LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 4 (Special)—Plans are being completed for the incorporation of the Lawrence Symphony Orchestra Association and the Lawrence Symphony Orchestra, with the Secretary of State. Many leading business men of the city have announced their willingness to give the movement their support. Lawrence has many fine musicians and more than 25 of them have been practicing for the past several weeks to perfect the basis of an organization that will be a credit to the city.

LAW STUDENTS PLAN BANQUET
Judge George A. Sanderson, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, will be the chief speaker at the banquet of the Junior class of the Northeastern University law school, Thursday, Feb. 24 at the Hotel Vendome. Other speakers will be President Frank Primer Spear of Northeastern; Dr. Everett A. Churchill, law school dean; Asa S. Allen, associate dean; and Harold Johnson, junior instructor. There will be entertainment comprising orchestra selections, vocal selections and readings.

COAL DEPOSITS STUDY FAVORED

Legislative Committee Also Reports Bill for Emergency Water Supply

The Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs yesterday reported to the House of Representatives the bill for investigation of coal deposits in southern Massachusetts, carrying an appropriation of \$50,000. The bill was recommended by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs. The committee also reported "leave to withdraw" on the petition of N. L. Amster, a stockholder of the Boston & Maine Railroad, to permit cumulative voting in the election of directors for public service corporations.

The House received from the Ways and Means Committee the report "ought to pass" on the proposal in the Governor's special message recommending immediate passage of a \$800,000 appropriation for development of water supply in the Cohanuc and South Sudbury watersheds.

Bills establishing the Hebrew College, in Boston, and the Regis College for Women, in Newton, giving to both the right to grant degrees, were passed to be engrossed.

The House received from the Committee on State Administration a "leave to withdraw" report on the bill to increase the powers of the state auditor.

The Senate, on Senator Gaspar G. Bacon's motion, tabled the adverse report on his bill exempting parsonages and rectories from taxation. He wants the bill referred for study to the special commission which would be created under the Wells resolve.

SATURDAY CLASSES INCREASED AT B. U.

Business Division to Open New Special Courses

Several new courses never before available in the Saturday division at the Boston University College of Business Administration are scheduled to open tomorrow when teachers and others who take advantage of the Saturday courses at the college will register for the second semester's work.

Economic geography, under the direction of Prof. Leo D. O'Neil, is an entirely new course which has never been offered in this group before. It is in answer to a demand on the part of teachers for such a course. Esperanto is offered for the first time to the Saturday group. A course in office methods and management is also made available for teachers and is in charge of Edwin M. Robinson.

NEW PRIMARY BILL FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

Latest Measure Is Indorsed by Governor Spaulding

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 4 (Special)—A new primary measure sponsored by the Administration made its official debut in the State Senate this morning. No great changes are made in the present primary law, with the exception of a revision of dates for the convention, which, under the latest bill, would be held in June for the nomination of Governor and United States Senator, representatives in Congress, councilors and county officers.

Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding has given his personal endorsement to the measure which bears a specified limitation of campaign expenditures for candidates, with violators liable to a fine and a prison sentence. Furthermore, a candidate would be required to make detailed reports to the Secretary of State of his expenses; personally or by those working in his behalf. Delegates elected last November would sit in the convention to be held in June, 1928. Expenditures in connection with the nomination campaign are limited to \$8000 for Governor and United States Senator; \$1500 for the Governor's council; \$300 for state senator or any county officer.

SHERIFFS MAY ORGANIZE

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 4 (Special)—Formation of an association of Maine sheriffs, police chiefs and highway patrol officials for the purpose of mutual co-operation in law enforcement and discussion of problems, was proposed today by J. Horace McClure of Bath, sheriff of Sagadahoc County. He suggested that delegates from each organization hold a conference soon to consider such a plan.

BOSTON AIRPORT'S EXPANSION URGED

Chamber Directors Ask Fund in City Budget

Legislation authorizing the city of Boston to appropriate money for improvements at the East Boston Airport to enlarge the airport and obtain land to permit further expansion when occasion requires, is recommended by the committee on aviation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a report to the directors of the chamber, which was adopted by the directors. The committee points out the definite possibility of an establishment of a transatlantic airway with Boston as the American terminal, as one reason for making the airport capable of such utilization.

Boston should become one of the Nation's foremost airports because of its location and the geographical position of the city renders it commercially necessary for business men to have available the most modern and speedy means of transportation, says the committee.

"It is highly desirable that expansion should be made before commercial hangars are built, lighting systems installed, etc. During the past year one commercial hangar has been built. In another year or two, other hangars will be erected at the field and will offer substantial obstacles to further expansion."

"Efforts should be made this year to secure a definite setting aside of the whole area at Jeffries Point, consisting of about 200 acres, in addition to the land now used for runways, so that no commercial development shall take place there within a year or two, which would impede the natural expansion of the airport."

"Whatever happens in this particular matter, a great business library will be built up on the south side of the river. It is hoped to make it, in due course, the largest and best of its kind. With the co-operation of the Boston Public Library that goal could be reached more speedily, and the entire citizenship would have the use of it."

"We still hope that the plan will go through; but let no one get the idea that the advantages will be chiefly on Harvard's side if it does. The University has no desire to use community co-operation unless Boston approves."

Singer Finds Sense of Humor Vital Factor in Tour Abroad

Myra Mortimer Reports Nations Differ as Widely in Their Musical Tastes as in Other Affairs—Lack of Applause in Holland Proves Disconcerting

When a young American singer sets about a European concert tour among the major countries she does well, according to Myra Mortimer, who sang in Jordan Hall this afternoon, to take along with her not only an active sense of humor but a regard for judgment respecting racial variations of temperament sufficiently academic to protect her from the suddenness of inevitable jar.

For the responses to her best effort she finds in one country she may not find at all in the next and, indeed, some responses will vary amazingly between the north and south of one country.

Miss Mortimer made her debut in Berlin. And straightaway she learned that program making was as much a requisite to successful concert work in Europe as an ably trained voice. Certain music which could be sung with eminently effective result in Budapest could not be sung at all in Holland.

Similarities and Differences
The Viennese liked the concert music which the French liked. That there was a curious, almost barometrical similarity between the musical taste of Holland, and Sweden and Norway. That these countries were always receptive, generally pleased, but covered their expressions of pleasure beneath a mantle of never hidden cool reserve.

In Holland programs must be made of the ultra moderns and the classics and nothing in between. There is a characteristic only of the demands in music, but is a matter of preferences in the fine arts and literature as well. Sweden does not demand such a proportion of modern music as Holland but no program can be wholly successful in Sweden without such a contribution from the older masters.

Miss Mortimer was to find that there are only two musicians today who are universally liked abroad, Paderewski and Kreisler. For all the others, they may be liked and they may not be, but all is uncertain.

An Experience in Holland
Miss Mortimer spoke of the custom prevalent in Holland concert halls which, some years ago—she thought, rather through the influence of the critics—shelved applause after individual program numbers as unseemly demonstration to be discontinued. She had heard of it, she believed it, she was to sing before a club. An appalling silence greeted the ending of her first two or three songs.

Her accompanist, Conrad Bos, was a Hollander, but he had remained so long away from home that he was unable to report to do anything about it. The president of the club was summoned. Something must be done. Miss Mortimer said she could not sing unless she could have some inkling, stronger than any she could read, of the audience was thinking. She did not require at all that it be approval. It could be hissing, or stamping of feet, or leaving the concert, but the fact was there must be some sitting and doing nothing. She perceived herself, the humorous aspects of the situation.

The president did not know. Applause was forbidden by something more crucial even than law. But something could, sparingly be said. . . . It would not be easy. The result was Miss Mortimer forthwith fell into an awesome class of one greeted everywhere among artists on the continent with "How do you do, oh yes, you are the one who made them break the silence between numbers in Holland. Quant of you, I must say."

"From a City Window"
Miss Mortimer spoke of the "From a City Window" written by Kurt Schindler, after he had lived for a time in a room overlooking Times Square in New York. "Everywhere abroad that song is received as typical of America. It sounds, somehow, like the actual heart of New York. It moves and pulses and is like all

HARVARD GIVES LIBRARY VIEWS

Boston's Co-operation Welcomed but Not Necessary, Says Alumni Bulletin

Support of the proposed co-operation between the Boston Public Library and the Harvard school of business administration, by which the city's collection of business books would be housed in the new college library, is given by the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, official publication of the Alumni Association and the Associated Harvard Clubs, in an article appearing in the current issue.

With respect to the resolution before the Boston City Council seeking to prevent the plan, the bulletin makes the following statement:

"Whether this plan will materialize into actuality is at present doubtful. Opposition has developed in the Boston City Council, and litigation to nullify the agreement has been threatened. An abandonment of the plan would be regrettable, but it should be made clear that in such eventuality Harvard would not be the chief loser."

"Whatever happens in this particular matter, a great business library will be built up on the south side of the river. It is hoped to make it, in due course, the largest and best of its kind. With the co-operation of the Boston Public Library that goal could be reached more speedily, and the entire citizenship would have the use of it."

"We still hope that the plan will go through; but let no one get the idea that the advantages will be chiefly on Harvard's side if it does. The University has no desire to use community co-operation unless Boston approves."

DOUBLE-DECK BUS BILL IS REPORTED

Legislative Committee on Railways Favors Them

The legislative committee on street railways today reported a bill to allow the operation of double-decked buses. A proviso is attached that for any bus over 28 feet permit must be obtained from the Public Utility and Public Works Department.

Leave to withdraw was reported on the petition of the Hart bus line from Boston to Albany that through routes be granted upon presentation of licenses from two-thirds of the voters of the city. This was filed in interest of the receiver of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway.

The Committee on State Administration made the report "no legislation necessary" on the recommendation of Governor Fuller that the State Nautical Training School should be abolished.

The Committee on Judiciary reported "no legislation necessary" on the bill to continue the work of the commission on obsolete laws.

IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY
Evidence of appreciable changes for the better are manifesting themselves in the textile industry. Claude H. Ketchum, president of the Boston Wool Trade Association, said in addressing the fifteenth annual dinner of the organization at the Copley Plaza last night.

Other officers of the association besides Mr. Ketchum are Albert W. Elliott, vice-president, and F. Nathaniel Perkins, secretary and treasurer. The executive committee includes Paul A. Draper, William Arthur Dunne, William G. Fallon, John H. Nichols and H. H. Stevens.

Among those seated at the head table were Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen, Roland M. Baker, postmaster, and Willard W. Lufkin, collector of the port. Soren R. Arneson acted as master of ceremonies at the dinner attended by nearly 600.

ITALIAN ART AT WELLESLEY
WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 4 (Special)—Three Italian paintings will be on exhibition at the Wellesley College Art Museum until Feb. 14 through the courtesy of Messrs. Harlow and Walter Erlich. They are a portrait by Tintoretto and two Italian primitives.

GIRL SCOUTS IN DRIVE
West Roxbury Girl Scouts will conduct a house-to-house canvass in the sinking fund sufficient to buy the extra issue at the end of 50 years.

"Of course, this is public ownership," he said. "But so is this bill. It seems as though we ought to be able to solve this matter in 60 years as well as in 100."

HIGHWAY BUILDING LINES ARE PROPOSED
HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4 (Special)—The establishment of building lines along state highways and at the intersection of state highways with town highways is recommended by John A. Macdonald, Highway Commissioner, in his annual report to the Governor.

The purpose of the lines would be to make it possible in widening highways to obtain sufficient right-of-way and right lines without the extra expense of removing buildings. Mr. Macdonald points to "the rapid building up of our state highways and the rapid increase of the traffic" as factors which are likely to make necessary the widening of the highways.

RADIO

Radio Compromise Bill Solves Air Chaos Problem

Control Plan Includes New Commission as Well
as Secretary of Commerce

WASHINGTON (Special).—No better idea of the radio legislation just passed by the House and now under consideration by the Senate can be obtained than that set forth by the conferees in their statement to the Senate and House. This statement tells of what the bill will contain and discusses the differences between the Senate and House bills. The agreement was reached after some two months of uncertainty during which it seemed almost from day to day that the conferees would not be able to agree.

In spite of the fact that President Coolidge is against the formation of new commissions in the Government it is expected that he will sign the bill, owing to the fact that this new Federal Radio Commission will function in all details for the period of one year. After that it meets only periodically. The conferees' report follows:

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment to the Senate bill (H. R. 971) for the regulation of radio communications, and for other purposes, submitted the following written statement explaining the effect of the action agreed on:

The amendment of the Senate struck out all under the enacting clause of the House bill and substituted therefor a new bill. The House bill continued original jurisdiction over radio communications to the Department of Commerce, but set up a commission of five members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to which the Secretary of Commerce was authorized to refer any matter the determination of which was vested in him by the bill, and to which any person interested in or aggrieved by any decision of the Secretary might appeal. The Senate bill gave to a commission but gave to it original jurisdiction and complete control over radio regulation.

Except for this difference in authority there was no difference in the House bill and in the Senate amendment. The agreement between the conferees concerning the authority of the commission and of the Secretary of Commerce carried with it an agreement as to most of the provisions in the bill. The task of the conferees then as to such matters became one of drafting.

Section 1 of the bill asserts by way of preamble the intent of the legislation. It then specifies the use or operation of any apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications by radio in interstate or foreign commerce, except under and in accordance with the act and with a license granted under the provisions of the act. This section is substantially the same as the corresponding sections in the House bill and in the Senate amendment.

Section 2 divides the United States for the purposes of the act into five zones. This section is identical with the corresponding sections of the House bill and the Senate amendment.

Section 3 establishes the federal radio commission of five members of whom no more than one shall be appointed from any zone. By the House bill the commissioners were to receive a per diem of \$25, and there was a limitation upon the number of days they might receive in each year. The corresponding provision of the Senate amendment here presented provided a salary of \$10,000 a year. The agreement here provided for a compensation of \$10,000 for the first year's service and thereafter a compensation of \$30 a day. It is, perhaps, the most important of the changes made by the House bill. The term of the commissioners as fixed by the House bill was seven years, as fixed by the Senate amendment five years, and as fixed in this report six years.

Section 4 of the bill vests in the commission generally original jurisdiction over all radio stations. It gives to the commission much the same authority as was vested originally in the Secretary of Commerce by section 1 (3) of the House bill. The jurisdiction conferred in this paragraph is substantially the same as the jurisdiction conferred upon the commission by section 1 (C) of the Senate amendment. The important change from the provision of the Senate amendment is that under the Senate bill this original jurisdiction was vested permanently in the commission the jurisdiction is by this compromise, as agreed upon, limited to one year in time.

Section 5 of the bill, as agreed upon, permits the Secretary of Commerce after one year to exercise all the original powers and authority vested in the commission by the preceding section except the power of revocation of licenses subject to reference, protest, and appeal to the commission. It provides that after one year's term the Secretary shall refer to the commission for its action applications for station licenses or for the renewal or modification of existing station licenses, as to the granting of which controversy arises or against the granting of which protest is filed by any party in interest, and any application which the applicant himself requests be transferred to the commission. The section also authorizes the Secretary to refer to the commission any matter concerning which he has authority. It also provides for an appeal to the commission from the decision of the Secretary by any person aggrieved or whose interests are adversely affected thereby. In these instances the commission is to hear the matter as brought before it de novo, and its decisions are to be final, subject to court review only.

In addition to the powers conferred upon the Secretary of Commerce with respect to station licenses section 5 vests in the Secretary of Commerce various administrative duties. The section also confers upon the Secretary control over station operators.

A provision is found in section 5 which, in substance, forbids the issuance of a station license either by the Secretary or the commission until the applicant therefor has executed a waiver of any claim as against the regulatory power of the United States. This is a modification

only until the commission acts on the matter.

Section 12 is substantially the same as the corresponding section in the House bill and in the Senate amendment.

Section 13, 14 and 15 are substantially the same as comparable provisions in the House bill and in the Senate amendment dealing with the same subjects.

Section 16 provides for appeals and is a compromise between the views of the two Houses. By the terms of the House bill all appeals were to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Under this provision all appeals except as to revocation of licenses go to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Appeals upon questions of revocation may be taken either to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia or to the District Court of the United States in the district in which the station and apparatus covered by the license is located. This latter provision appeared in the Senate amendment.

Section 17 is identical with the corresponding provision in the House bill and in the Senate amendment.

Section 18 was not embodied in the House bill. It is a modification of one of the sections of the Senate amendment. It provides in substance that any licensee shall permit a legally qualified candidate for public office to use a broadcast station the licensee shall afford equal opportunities to all candidates for the same office to use the station.

Section 19 is substantially the same as the corresponding provision of the House bill and the Senate amendment.

Section 20 appeared in the House bill.

Section 21 provides for the issuance of construction permits and is the same as the provision in the House bill and the Senate amendment.

Section 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 are found in both the House bill and in the Senate amendment.

Section 29, that part of section 29 which relates to the power of the Secretary and to the freedom of speech is taken from the Senate amendment, there being no similar provision in the House bill.

Section 30 deals with the use of Government stations in commercial business. There was no similar provision in the House bill. Authority to use Government stations for the transmission of press messages and commercial messages was given by a joint resolution of Congress approved June 5, 1920, as amended.

The section which appears in this bill is the resolution as amended, as amended, with very slight changes therein.

Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 are substantially the same as corresponding provisions of the House bill and the Senate amendment.

Section 37 aims to make available for the purposes of this act funds heretofore appropriated for radio purposes and gives authority for like appropriations hereafter.

Section 38 is similar to a corresponding provision in the House bill and the Senate amendment.

Section 39 repeals previous legislation with respect to radio which is either in conflict with or is superseded by the present bill.

Section 40 provides that the act shall take effect immediately but that for a period of 60 days no holder of a license or an extension thereof under the act of 1912 shall be subject to the penalties provided in this act for operating a station without the license herein required.

Section 41 authorizes the act to be cited as the Radio Act of 1927.

KNEE, Hollywood, Calif. (387 Meters)
8 p. m.—Feature program. 10—Dance program. 11—Special radio program.
KNEE, Los Angeles, Calif. (465 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program.
KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (333 Meters)
8 p. m.—Long Beach Municipal Band. 9—Dance program. 11—Organ.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 5
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEL, Boston, Mass. (349 Meters)
7:30 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEAF.
WBSA and WBE, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. 8 p. m.—Springfield Hour. 10—WJZ, Godfrey Ludlow, violinist.

WTAQ, Worcester, Mass. (345 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (333 Meters)
8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buffalo.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
9:15 p. m.—WEAF, Radio Hour. 10:15 Hour p. m.—From WEAF.
WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (330 Meters)
9:45 p. m.—WEAF Radio Hour.

WEAF, New York City (499 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Musical program by Maj. Edward Rover and his "Capitol Family." 9:15—Tita Ruffo, baritone.
WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert program. 10—Godfrey Ludlow, violinist.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (370 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Detroit.

WMBC, Detroit, Mich. (354 Meters)
10:30 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Detroit.

WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (333 Meters)
7:30 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEAF.
WTAM, Cleveland, O. (339 Meters)
9:15 a. m.—WEAF, radio hour. 10:15—Music program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
8:35 p. m.—Studio program. 8:45—Concert program.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
7:30 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEAF.
WBC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7:30 to 10:15 p. m.—From WEAF.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (317 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis. 8:15—New York program. 9:15—Chicago, Indiana. 10—Organ.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (333 Meters)
5 p. m.—Salon orchestra under Leonard Kirkwood. 7:30—Concert orchestra. 11—Musical program.

WMBH, Chicago, Ill. (350 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago.

WBEH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist.

WFBM, Indianapolis, Ind. (333 Meters)
11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Indianapolis.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
6:30 to 9:15 p. m.—From WEAF.
WBR, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City. 11:15—Feature theater program.

KFQA, St. Louis, Mo. (330 Meters)
8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
6:20 to 9:15 p. m.—From WEAF.
KPRC, Houston, Tex. (397 Meters)
8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Houston.

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**February and
Fur Coats**
Whatever may be said of other months in connection with the purchase of a Fur Coat, February is the month of value.
Thru our connections with the Fur Buyers' Service of New York we are able to offer in our February sale fine quality Fur Coats at prices that will delight you—in many cases lower than the manufacturer's own cost to produce.

Gross Strauss Co.
285 Main Street, Worcester

DENHOLM & McKAY
WORCESTER, MASS.

February Furniture Sale
Now in Progress on the Fourth Floor, is offering Furniture of Quality and Character at
Savings of 10% to 50%
Time Payments Arranged if Desired.

THE GORGEOUS
KNABE TONE
in diminutive casing.
Length 5 1/2 inches.

MARCELLUS ROPER CO.
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Gov. Winthrop Desk
formerly sold for \$120.00.
Our February Sale Price \$65.00

CENTRAL SALES COMPANY
36 Franklin Street, WORCESTER, MASS.
Tel. Park 5615 Near Bancroft Hotel

service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Houston.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah (300 Meters)
11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Salt Lake City.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
KOMO, Seattle, Wash. (305 Meters)
8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle.

KOIN, Portland, Ore. (319 Meters)
8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Portland.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
2:40 p. m.—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. 9—Concert program.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (438 Meters)
2:40 p. m.—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, direction of Alfred Hertz. 9 to 12—Musical program.

KFWL, San Francisco, Calif. (350 Meters)
8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, San Francisco.

KFI, Los Angeles, Calif. (447 Meters)
11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Los Angeles.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (333 Meters)
8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach. 3—"Everybody's Night."

**Radiocasts of
Christian Science
Services**
FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 5

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WJZ, Godfrey Ludlow, violinist.

BUFFALO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 256 meters.

NEW YORK—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, 341 meters.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGHP, 270 meters.

DETROIT—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBC, 256 meters.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WCCO, 417 meters.

CHICAGO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WMBH, 256 meters.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WBEH, 256 meters.

WORCESTER, MASS.
WORCESTER, MASS.

S. MARCUS CO.
375 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

**Smart
Apparel**
for the approaching season
now on display

**The After Inventory
SALE**
Will End
Saturday Night
BUY THIS WEEK

**Fowler Furniture
Company**
108-116 Franklin Street, Worcester
"A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE"

**The Famous
Lockhart
Mill-end
Sale**
Will continue until Tuesday, Feb. 15th. New items will be offered every day.

Watch all Worcester papers daily for further sale advertisements.

John MacInnes
WORCESTER, MASS.

**February Sale of
COLONIAL FURNITURE**
at Remarkable Savings

The pieces on our floor are faithful reproductions of the stately Colonial designs. Our Craftsman, in building them,

have recaptured the old spirit and have developed these pieces in all their lovely, simple charm.

Gov. Winthrop Desk, formerly sold for \$120.00. Our February Sale Price \$65.00

CENTRAL SALES COMPANY
36 Franklin Street, WORCESTER, MASS.
Tel. Park 5615 Near Bancroft Hotel

LIBRARY OF MEXICO WIDENS ITS SCOPE

Establishes Section Devoted
Wholly to Newspapers

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence).—A section devoted solely to national and foreign newspapers has been established in the National Library of Mexico.

The new department of the press, or "Hemeroteca" as it is officially known, has been supplied with 35,000 pesos (approximately \$17,500) to carry on its activities during the current year.

At present, only the Secretariat of Foreign Relations possesses a complete newspaper file. The new section of the National Library ultimately will have a bookbinding department and translation and stenographic departments.

**PORTLAND JUDGE
NAMED BY GOVERNOR**

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 4 (AP).—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster yesterday nominated Max L. Pinansky to be judge of the Portland municipal court to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Clarence W. Peabody.

The nomination will be in line for confirmation at the session of the Governor and Council which will be held next Tuesday.

Governor Brewster also nominated Helen N. Bates of Stockton Springs to be chairman of the board of trustees of the reformatory for women.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Elizabeth Bevan, Catine, Me.; Mary W. Jones, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mary Bernard Coffin, Washington, D. C.

**Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House**

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22 Pearl Street, Worcester

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ULANS
Solid Brass and Solid Bronze
SHIP
BOOK ENDS
Clipper and Gallon Models
Usually \$5
\$2.49

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1233 Main Street, opp. Court Square
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A Great Sale!
HIGGEE FREEMAN and
FASHION PARK
Suits and Overcoats
Marked Down!
Haynes & Company
"Always Reliable" On Main Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Pigeon
Silk Stockings**
A New Low Price
\$1.39

For years, Pigeon Pure Silk Stockings, with little tops and soles, have been one of our feature values at the original price of \$1.59 a pair.

Now we announce a new, lower price for the same quality stockings. More economy than ever in using this dependable grade for everyday wear.

Forbes & Wallace
Incorporated
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Springfield
Public Market**
1427-1429 Main Street
14-16-18-20-22 Harrison Avenue

We carry a most complete line of high grade food products. Fine fruits and vegetables, pure sea food, dairy products, our own bakery goods, delicatessen department, a full line of groceries, fine meats, poultry and provisions.

Enrollments now being made. Send for detailed itineraries.

Young's Travel Service
18 Pearl St., Worcester
"Travel Headquarters"

**Our Semi-Annual
Inventory
Clearance Sale**
Now in Progress

The first great store-wide sale of the new year—greater in scope and size than any previous sale of its kind.

Every shop participates and every section enters phenomenal savings.

Absolute clearance is the object of this sale. To achieve this, cost and former prices are disregarded.

Inventory Clearance Values are marked by green and black tickets—look for them in every shop.

Albert Steiger Company
A Store of Specialty Shops
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Holeproof Hosiery for Men and Women

W. J. WOODS COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
(Mail orders filled)

CITY DYE WORKS, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
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Third National Bank
YOUR BANK**

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**ALL KINDS OF
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A Telephone Call will bring our Service to your door.
Phone Orchard 182
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Charles W. Gowen Agency
Offices at Ludlow and
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Valentines
for
Sweethearts, Friends,
Relatives
With a Great Variety of Sentiments.
You'll like them.

The HARVEY & LEWIS CO.
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**LUNCHEONS
ICE CREAM-CHOCOLATES**

**Van Housen's
Candies**
THREE SPRINGFIELD SQUARE
Court Main Street in White Horse
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**Important to All
who appreciate
honest values**
Our annual midwinter sale is in progress. Furniture, carpets, rugs and specialties reduced from 20 to 50%.

THE FLINT & BRICKETT COMPANY
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Albert Steiger Company
A Store of Specialty Shops
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

**GENUINE FACTORY BUILT
and SPECIAL MODELS**
Browning-Drake Installation
Careful attention to all details
KELVIN-WHITE CO.
112 State Street, Boston
Congress 3357, 3752

INTERSTATE BUS LINES WILL LINK MIDWEST CITIES

\$10,000,000 Holding Corporation Plans Operation of 500 Modern Coaches

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The Motor Transit Corporation, a new \$10,000,000 holding company, expects soon to be operating at least 500 modern motor coaches running 100,000 bus miles daily over 10,000 miles of highways. It is reported by E. C. Eckstrom of Muskegon, Mich., president and general manager.

"This will constitute the largest intercity motorbus operation in the world," said Mr. Eckstrom, who is also president and general manager of the Safety Motor Coach Lines of Michigan, connecting Chicago with points along the east shore of Lake Michigan. Chicago is headquarters for this bus merger.

Broad Powers Granted
The Motor Transit Corporation has broad powers enabling it to engage in motorbus transportation anywhere and to acquire shares of stock in other corporations, he explained. "For the present, however, it is planned to confine operations to the states of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas."

"Several bus lines already have been taken over, and when present negotiations are completed it is expected that not less than a score of subsidiary operations will come under control of the parent corporation. Safety Motor Coach Lines will serve as the nucleus of the proposed amalgamation, and lend its trade name to various units of the enterprise."

The organization of the Motor Transit Corporation is the first combination on a large scale of independent motorcoach operators in the United States, and marks an epoch in the remarkable growth of motor passenger transportation in America.

Economies in Operation

"The consolidation is the natural outgrowth of competitive conditions and public requirements. It unquestionably will lead to better service, improved equipment and greater economies in operation. It also means further advance in the installation of safety and comfort devices, responsibility of operation and a coordination of service which today is insistently demanded by the traveling public."

"It is confidently believed that the unified plan of operation, as proposed by the Motor Transit Corporation, will be highly beneficial to the motorbus industry by effecting substantial savings in the common purchase of such commodities as coaches, tires, gasoline, oil, parts and other necessities."

CHILD LABOR LAW SURVEY REPORTED

No One State Is Superior, Investigators Find

By the Associated Press

No one State can claim a distinct superiority over all others in the matter of protection of working children, says a summary of a survey of child labor laws in the United States made for the Massachusetts child labor committee. Gratford D. Cushing, president of the committee, announced today that the results of the survey made by Raymond G. Fuller and Mabel A. Strong had been incorporated in a book to be published by the committee.

"It is difficult," the authors say, "on the sole basis of statutory provisions, to say that one state is rendering better or more effective service to working children than another which seems to have reached a similar stage of advancement. This is not a matter alone of exceptions and exemptions in the law and of varying forms of phraseology, but also of the relative development of recreational and educational facilities, part-time co-operative and continuation schools, emphasis in the matter of physical examination and health supervision, etc."

The Massachusetts age minimum, which prescribes that no child may go to work at a gainful occupation until he has reached his fourteenth birthday, is not the highest. Maine, Michigan and Rhode Island set 15 and Ohio 16 as the minimum, granting exemptions from this law in regard to work outside school hours. California and Texas also have established the 15-year-old minimum and Montana that of 16, but in all these states certain exemptions are allowed.

CALLS FOR COUNCIL OF WOMEN VOTERS

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The General Council of the League of Women Voters has been called by Miss Belle Sherwin, national president, to meet in Washington April 26-30.

The five-day sessions will be held

VALENTINES Clearance Sale

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17 Prince St., Needham, Mass.

at the Mayflower Hotel, and will bring together the women who are the leaders of the organization in its work of training women for effective citizenship, both within and without the ranks of the political parties.

This is the first year since its organization in 1920 that the National League of Women Voters has not held an annual convention. The change to the biennial plan was voted at the convention in St. Louis last April and is regarded as marking the end of the pioneer period in the organization's history.

In this general council meeting, which takes the place of a national convention, each state league is entitled to be represented by its president and one other delegate. About 125 women from 44 states are expected.

NEW YORK 'GAS' TAX EXPECTED

Governor and Republican Leaders Agree on Levy of 2 Cents a Gallon

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4 (Special).—That New York State will join the 44 states of the Union that now impose a tax on gasoline for highway maintenance has become reasonably assured.

Simultaneously with this decision by the lawmakers here it has been determined to abandon all attempts to provide another income tax reduction this year. The reason is New York State needs more money.

The operation of government—will cost \$190,000,000 this year. An additional \$18,500,000 has been agreed upon for state aid to schools. The bond issues that have been authorized are insufficient to cover all construction purposes.

A few improvements classed as "highly desirable," such as the Port Lee Bridge in New York City, park land extensions and new buildings not covered in the bond issue money, will add an estimated amount of \$8,000,000. That brings total costs of government to \$216,500,000. The estimated revenues are \$204,000,000.

Governor Smith and Republican legislative leaders have been in conference and have agreed on the general proposal to levy a tax of 2 cents

on gasoline.

Since more than half of the amount needed has been received, Mr. Grant's painting may bring the remaining amount. The painting shows a conception of the vessel's design in hull, rigging, and body lines than any previous painting of the famous frigate.

The high light on the water gives considerable color to a moderately choppy sea through which the Constitution is running. The artist has placed her in a bow and beam position affording a clear conception of the vessel's full entrance, and the pronounced tumble-home and pleasing run beneath the transom, which contains the cabins occupied by such famous commanders as Hull, Bainbridge, Preble, Stewart, and Decatur, lends much evidence of the frigate's superior speed.

Hull down are seen what apparently is the rest of the fleet which sailed from the United States to engage the Tripolitan Corsairs, Essex, United States; and the Congress, sister ships to the Constitution which is leading the squadron, and from whose main truck is flying the broad pennant of the commodore.

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"Everything Set" Before the Wind



"Old Ironsides" as Portrayed by Gordon Grant, Commissioned by the Secretary of the Navy to Paint an Official Picture of the Constitution, Colored Prints of Which Will Be Sold to Aid in Raising Funds for Restoring the Frigate.

Poem Once Saved Old Ironsides, Picture May Now Do the Same

Copies of Work by Gordon Grant Sold at 25 Cents Each, to Go Toward Fund—Original to Hang in White House—Wins Much Praise

A poem once saved "Old Ironsides." Now a picture promises to do the same thing. When the break-

\$500,000 necessary for the frigate's restoration through public subscription. As part of the program, Gordon Grant was commissioned by the Secretary of the Navy to paint a picture of the Constitution, reproductions of which are being sold for 25 cents each. The original painting will be presented to President and Mrs. Coolidge and will hang permanently in the White House.

Since more than half of the amount needed has been received, Mr. Grant's painting may bring the remaining amount. The painting shows a conception of the vessel's design in hull, rigging, and body lines than any previous painting of the famous frigate.

The high light on the water gives considerable color to a moderately choppy sea through which the Constitution is running. The artist has placed her in a bow and beam position affording a clear conception of the vessel's full entrance, and the pronounced tumble-home and pleasing run beneath the transom, which contains the cabins occupied by such famous commanders as Hull, Bainbridge, Preble, Stewart, and Decatur, lends much evidence of the frigate's superior speed.

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TEACHERS' CONGRESS TO MEET IN URUGUAY

To Aid Pan-American High Schools' Co-operation

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (Special Correspondence).—A movement of special interest to men and women engaged in educational work in all American countries has been launched recently in Uruguay with the approval and support of the governmental authorities. The aim of it is to bring about a better understanding and helpful co-operation between directors and teachers of high schools, or intermediate schools, in all of these countries, and the first step to this end is to be a Pan-American High School Congress. El Primer Congreso Panamericano de Escuelas Secundarias will be held in Montevideo during 1927.

The committee of organization is made up of Dr. Adolfo Berro Garcia and Professors Alfredo Samonati, Antonio M. Grompone and Arturo Carbonell. Miss

After conferences between the committee and Dr. Carlos Maria Prando, Minister of Public Instruction, the following program for the proposed congress was adopted:

1. The purpose of advanced popular education (Enseñanza Secundaria).

2. Organization of Enseñanza Secundaria.

3. Inter-American solidarity and co-operation as illustrated by the lessons of history, morality and civic instruction.

4. Promotions.

It was held to be advisable to

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500 Pairs
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A. G. Pollard Co.
The Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL, MASS.
Announcing—
That this

HOTELS AND RESORTS

FLORIDA

Catch Up with the Sun

And Enjoy a Glorious Winter at
"Florida's Most Beautiful Hotel"

At three other hotels—Hollywood Hills Inn, Parkview Hotel, and the Grand Southern—Hollywood has an attractive range of rates for one person per day as low as \$1.50 (European) and \$2.00 (American). Special rates for two and by the week.



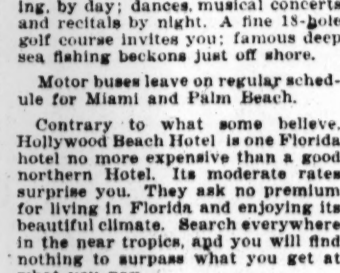
WAVE winter good-bye, and come where the sun is shining. A day and night on the train to Hollywood Beach Hotel, and winter is summer again with all summer delights and sports and gay togethery of seaside and country club life at your finger tips. Florida charm with all its varied attractions, outdoor sport and brilliant social gaiety blossom here in full flower.

Midway between Palm Beach and Miami, our beautiful hotel is one of Florida's most entrancing retreats from winter. Front-a-front the ocean, its windows overlook the emerald sea. Just a step in your bathing togs from your room to beach and surf.

With roomy suites, expansive lounge and dining hall, every luxurious convenience, yet homelike comfort throughout, this gorgeous hotel is a dream of beauty and content. Exquisite table fare, featuring fresh vegetables, fruit, butter and eggs from the hotel's own farm.

Every day a day in June. No half-way climate. Genial summer and warm surf always.

Life is keyed to no one note. You live your place and do as you please, at a cost that pleases, drawing enjoyment from a wealth of recreation and entertainment. Tennis, horseback riding, motor boating, aquaplan-



ing, by day; dances, musical concerts and recitals by night. A fine 18-hole golf course invites you; famous deep sea fishing beckons just off shore.

Motor buses leave on regular schedule for Miami and Palm Beach.

Contrary to what some believe, Hollywood Beach Hotel is one Florida hotel no more expensive than a good northern hotel. Its moderate rates surprise you. They ask no premium for living in Florida and enjoying its beautiful climate. Search everywhere, in the near tropic and you will find nothing to surpass what you get at what you pay.

Write and we will send you complete information, description of suites and rooms and their rates. Before you decide where you will winter, be sure to send for our handsome, colorful brochure, "Florida's Most Beautiful Hotel."

HOLLYWOOD BEACH HOTEL, Hollywood, Florida
New York Office—National City Bldg., 17 East 42nd St. Tel. Murray Hill 6628

WM. M. KIMBALL, Manager

HOLLYWOOD BEACH HOTEL

JOSEPH W. YOUNG
Founder

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

RETENTION of the Pullman surcharge of 50 per cent is being sought, in one of the most vigorous campaigns ever made by the railroad on a rate matter. Special articles dealing with the question have recently appeared in all the employee magazines published by numerous western roads.

While the actual amount collected in surcharges—\$40,000,000 by all railroads in the United States—is not itself a large item, a leading objection to its repeal is the fact that the matter has been taken up by Congress several times. The railroads object, and not without legal authority, that the Interstate Commerce Commission is delegated to be the agent of Congress in matters pertaining to railroad charges, and that if one group is favored in the action of Congress in eliminating the Pullman surcharge through legislation, the way will be paved for all groups who are unable to gain their ends before the commission to appeal to Congress for relief.

In the case of the western roads, their passenger earnings are said to be \$14,000,000 below the cost of passenger operations in 1925, so that the elimination of the surcharge, which gives them \$16,000,000 annually, would bring the total passenger deficit for western roads up to \$30,000,000 a year.

In pressing their point, the railroads aver that a Pullman car carries an average of 11 passengers and a coach handles 14. As a Pullman weighs more than a coach, the dead-weight hauled per coach passenger was 7000 pounds as compared with 13,000 pounds per Pullman passenger.

The statistics showing an average of 14 passengers a coach were compiled by the railroads. Observers of railroad travel conditions, particularly in the crowded suburban trains, aver that there must be an unusually large number of "deadweight" coaches, if the average number of passengers for all cars is only 14, as the coaches entering Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago have up to 75 passengers and to the coach on all suburban trains.

Six times around the world is the distance a ton of freight must be hauled to earn sufficient gross income to pay the annual wage of an average employee. T. C. Edwards, general manager of the Southern Pacific, computes. Average annual earnings are \$1630 per employee, and the ton-mile earnings are less than 1.1 cent a ton-mile.

Freight Advertising
Advertising of its freight facilities has been instituted by the Burlington, a practice which experts aver will grow in popularity. The Pennsylvania also has made occasional mention of freight matters in its advertising copy, but with the exception of the magazines reaching shippers exclusively, the general railroad practice has been to advertise only the passenger services in the past.

Rail Expenditures for 1927
New equipment, additions and improvements to the property to a total estimated cost of \$75,000,000, is to be expended by the railroads during the coming year. The estimate is made by the Committee on Public Relations. This amount is approximately the same as that spent during 1926, according to figures not entirely complete as yet. In the eight years since, and including 1920 (with the 1927 estimate), the railroads will have spent \$6,000,000,000 in improved facilities, such as cars, locomotives, roadway, structures, terminals, signals and other improvements including separation of grade crossings, second track, etc.

Firemen's Wage Request
Firemen on eastern railroads have requested an increase of \$1 to \$2.75 per day in their wages, the amount depending upon the size of the locomotive. Their wages at present are a day's pay for 100 miles or less, five hours or less, with overtime mileage above 100. The overtime is a complicated basis, computed on a speed

of 20 miles an hour on runs over 100 miles. Other bases are used in the short turnaround service.

Freight service is based on 100 miles or less, or eight hours or less, for one day's work. Overtime mileage is allowed, also overtime on an hourly basis, at eight, the two overtime running simultaneously.

Passenger firemen now average \$4.56 to \$5.44 a day, with guarantee of \$12.50 a day; freight men draw from \$5 to \$6.51 and yard men from \$4.72 (for hostlers) to \$5.68. The wages are now the subject of conference and may later reach the stage of mediation or arbitration under the Watson-Parker Act.

Shippers' Advisory Boards
Progress in freight transportation during recent years is attributed to a considerable extent to the co-operation rendered by members of the advisory boards of shippers. Fourteen such boards in different sections meet periodically with railroad officials to discuss the approximate traffic for the guidance of the railroads and lend their aid in many ways to speeding up transportation.

Evidence of the results of such co-operation was noted in the report made by S. E. Miller, general superintendent of the Boston & Maine at the New England shippers' meeting recently. The Boston & Maine, he said, has improved its operating performance, in the last five years, the road has reduced its freight claims by 65 per cent, both records being matters in which the assistance of shippers has played a part, through heavier loading of cars and better packing of goods.

B. & O. Centennial
The first function in the observance of the one-hundredth anniversary of the granting of a charter by which the Baltimore & Ohio came into existence is to be observed in Baltimore, Feb. 28. An outdoor celebration will be held at a later date.

Of Interest to Travelers
Rates of one and one-half the one-way fare have been made for the round trip from all points to Dallas, in connection with the annual convention of the National Education Association, Department of Superintendence, which meets Feb. 27 to March 2, from New England and New York, through train service is possible to New Orleans, either in sleeper from Boston operating on the Piedmont Limited of the Southern Railway-Atlanta & West Point-Louisville & Nashville, and which leaves Boston at 9 a. m. on Colonial Express to Washington, or on Crescent Limited, running by the same route from New York, with departure at 8:40 p. m.

Round trip rates, including stopover at New Orleans for the Mardi Gras festival, are \$37.84 from New York, and \$35.63 from Washington. On the through train via this route, The Christian Science Monitor may be found on the Crescent Limited beyond Atlanta (on the West Point Route) and from New Orleans to Dallas on the Texas & Pacific Railway.

Rock Island
Bearings are to be used on suburban coaches of the Rock Island Lines operating out of Chicago. Forty new all-steel cars have also been purchased for this service.

NEW METHOD FOUND TO PRESERVE PEAS
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—One of the most difficult problems created by the Government's new regulations against the use of preservatives in food, which came into operation on Jan. 1, is that which confronts the bottled and canned green pea trade. It has been generally accepted in Europe, until now, that peas would quickly

lose their attractive color unless they were treated with copper sulphate. The problem was submitted to the research station of the Ministry of Agriculture at Camden, Gloucestershire, whose director, A. Appleard, evolved a process of preservation which retains the chlorophyll, or natural green coloring matter in peas without the use of chemicals. The new process, it is anticipated, will be of great commercial value in a section of the canning industry which is making headway in England against the severe competition of French, Italian and American products.

What They Are Saying

HENRY FORD: "The American home needs better management. It would keep itself solvent and liberate itself from the pressure of high-powered salesmanship reinforced by the installment lure. Let the American home govern itself wisely and the country will be all right."

OTTO H. KAHN: "The might of the ideal is today, and I think always has been, much greater than the might of the dollar."

GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM: "The Englishman enjoys a joke against himself, his country, his institutions, and his habits."

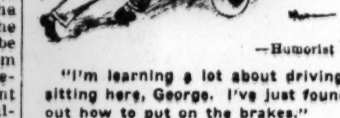
SHEILA KAYE-SMITH: "To a number of people 'literature' is something that was written before the year 1840 and is bound in calf binding and deposited on the library shelves."

MARQUIS OF READING: "Slovenly work is always the hardest; precise work takes the least time and gives the greatest reward."

In the Lighter Vein

HELPLESS
"My husband is so incapable of taking care of himself."

"So is mine. Why, when he is mending his socks or sewing buttons on his shirts, he insists that I thread the needle for him."



—Bumtist
"I'm learning a lot about driving, sitting here. Good. I've just found out how to put on the brakes."

GOLD BRICKS
The present-day bricklayer sulks at the goose that laid the golden egg.

FAIR RETURN
Irate Neighbor: "Your hens have been in my garden and eaten everything."
Considerate Individual: "All right, I'll send you over a dozen eggs."

RADIO EXPLAINED
"Radio is in its infancy."
"Oh, now I can account for the howls."

FLORIDA



We are pleased to announce to our former friends and guests, the repositioning of the
Gralynn Hotel
Thoroughly renovated and now open on the American plan. We are glad to offer you, at reasonable rates, the same service, courteous treatment and excellent cuisine, as of old.
WE INVITE YOU BACK HOME.
Cordially yours, H. H. MASE
Miami, Florida



The Boulevard
One of the Carl G. Fisher Hotels
Open the Year Round
On the Beach—Near the Ocean
Between two golf courses
CONSISTENT RATES
Cafeteria under our personal supervision
ABNER E. LUDOLPH, Mgr.
Miami Beach, Florida

PERSHING HOTEL
Miami's 100% Hotel
FIREPROOF—STEAM HEATED—CENTRALLY LOCATED
Rates—\$3.00 per day and up
MRS. B. M. HOLDER, Mgr.
226 N. E. 1st Avenue

Dade Hotel
A quiet restful home atmosphere; reasonable rates; good home cooking and fresh vegetables a specialty.
MRS. JOHN SCHUMACHER, Mgr.
Alton Road and Dade Blvd.
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

PARK HOTEL
On Biscayne Bay
243 N. E. Fifth Street
Miami, Florida

Hotel Mason
Jacksonville, Fla.
GEORGE H. MASON, Mgr.
ELLIOT W. BUTTS, Man. Director
300 Rooms and Baths
HEADQUARTERS
OLD COLONY CLUB
TOP FLOOR DINING ROOM

Comfort Cottage
A quiet, homelike residence affording excellent opportunity for rest and study; one half block from Atlantic Ocean. Write for information on reasonable rates.
Open All the Year
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DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

Hotel Geneva
Modern, including Steam Heat
Ownership Management
MRS. E. P. and F. N. STENGLE
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OSCEOLA-GRAMATAN
and Cottages
Daytona Beach, Florida
A distinctive hotel. An ideal winter home for families. Ideal golf and fishing resort. Cottages. Accommodates 300. American plan. Monthly rates. Write for information.
CHESTER A. WESCOTT, Manager
Summer Season, Motors Hotel and Cottages, Bar Harbor, Maine

NEW AIR SERVICE IN SOUTH AMERICA
Buenos Aires-Rio de Janeiro Flight Successful
RIO DE JANEIRO (Special Correspondence)—In order to prepare the way for a regular postal and passenger air service between the two principal cities of South America—Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro—an experimental flight has just been completed between these two capitals. The machine employed was an all-metal monoplane of the German Junkers manufacture, being one of a small fleet of seaplanes which are already operating regular services between Buenos Aires and Montevideo and other short routes in the Argentine.

The seaplane selected for this experimental flight, the Junker G-24, left Buenos Aires on Jan. 15 and flew on that day to Porto Alegre, capital of the Brazilian southern State of Rio Grande do Sul, stopping en route at Montevideo and Rio Grande. On the following day the stretch from Porto Alegre to Santos was successfully covered with one stop at Florianopolis. Finally on the 17th the G-24 completed the journey and arrived in Rio, having covered the total distance of 1300 miles in 16 hours flying time.

Several passengers were disem-

barked, together with some mailbags, and the crew, consisting of navigator and two mechanics, were warmly congratulated on the success of their flight. The Junker G-24 is provided with a comfortably equipped passenger saloon and is propelled by three motors, with a total of 900-horsepower. She is capable of a maximum speed of 100 miles per hour and appears to possess great stability in flight. It is intended to inaugurate in the near future a regular air service over the route which has just been covered, making use of a fleet of Junker seaplanes, similar to the machine employed on this trial flight.

Hotel Southland
"Where Service is Paramount."
Macon, Ga.

Hotel Fenway
DUNEDIN, FLORIDA
"Florida's newest hotel on the west coast." Situated on Clearwater Bay. 116 rooms, outside exposure, with bath. Homey, but distinctive, furnishings. Very reasonable rates. 18-hole golf course.
JAMES H. BATCHELDER, Manager

FLORIDA

February-March Program Lakeland FLORIDA
EVERY DAY a flood of warm sunshine. Cloudless blue skies overhead, soft, restful, tranquil nights. Luxurious days out of doors. Fishing, bathing, boating, tennis, roque, motor golf, horseback riding, bowling-on-the-green.
Championship tournaments in many sports. Big league baseball teams in training. Exhibition games.
Tito Schipa, Florence Macbeth, Gall-Curel in concert. Daily band concerts in open air park.
Orange trees in bloom. Flaming tropical flowers everywhere. See the beautiful, var-colored, olivander, bougainvillea, hibiscus and bignonia now at their best. Day after day of unalloyed pleasure of the kind you prefer.
Hotel prices guaranteed to be no higher than in cities of like size in the north. For detailed information write

Lakeland
Chamber of Commerce
447 Massachusetts Avenue
LAKELAND, FLORIDA

Greater Palm Beach
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CLAYTON C. HARRIS, Mgr.
400 W. PALM BEACH
FLORIDA
"WHERE SUMMER SPENDS THE WINTER"

Sandpiper Inn
Ideally located on Halifax River, short distance from Beach and Rockefeller estate. Convenient to golf and tennis. Teas, bridge luncheons and dinner parties by appointment. Write for monthly rates for room and meals.
Address Box "S"-131, Ormond, Fla.

Hotel Olive
TAMPA, FLORIDA
Every comfort and convenience for the traveler. Fire proof; steam heat. Centrally located to theatres and Shopping Center.
S. J. JARVIS, Manager

Hotel Hillsboro
TAMPA, FLORIDA
FIREPROOF 300 ROOMS
Tourists will enjoy the wonderful meals served in our "Top of the Town" Dining Room.

Vero Del Mar Hotel
A masterpiece in Spanish Architecture
VERO BEACH, FLORIDA
"Where the Tropics Begin"
All Outside Rooms
Electric Fan in Each Room
ANDREW MCANISH, President

Hotel Soreno
St. Petersburg, Florida
200 rooms. Stern Land & Sun, Cheery Beach with Palm & Oak, Swimming
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
A luxurious home for tourists, appointed with every modern improvement. Ideal facilities for outdoor life which mark this quietly luxurious hotel. Same organization for cuisine and service, tested and approved from past seasons and again awaiting you.
Four Golf Courses

Hotel De Ville
Absolutely Fireproof
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
A luxurious home for tourists, appointed with every modern improvement. Ideal facilities for outdoor life which mark this quietly luxurious hotel. Same organization for cuisine and service, tested and approved from past seasons and again awaiting you.
Four Golf Courses

Gulf Stream Hotel
Lake Worth, Florida
(Adjoining Palm Beach)
EUROPEAN PLAN
130 Rooms—130 BATHS
STEAM HEATED—FIREPROOF
Golf Course across the street.
RATES PER DAY:
Single rooms \$20.00 to \$5.00
Double rooms \$5.00 to \$5.00
All outside rooms.
7 minutes' walk to ocean bathing beach. High-class dining room with popular prices.
FRANK HEYWOOD, Manager

The White House Inn
26 Edgemont Rd., Asheville, N. C.
Next Asheville Country Club and off Charlotte Street
Tel. 1815
"AN INN IN NAME A HOME BY FAME"

The Virginian Hotel
LYNCHBURG, VA.
A good European plan hotel that you will feel comfortable in. Excellent cafes and coffee shop.
F. C. CRIDER, Manager

Hotel Patrick Henry
"VIRGINIA'S NEWEST AND FINEST"
ROANOKE, VA.
ROBERT H. MEYER, Pres.
A. R. MORRIS, Sec. Mgr.
300 Rooms, 300 Baths. Rates, \$2.00 per day and up. Unexcelled sample rooms.

Hotel Southland
"Where Service is Paramount."
Macon, Ga.

The Sam Houston Hotel
200 Rooms—200 Baths
The Ben Milam Hotel
Opposite Union Station
250 Rooms—250 Baths
Rates \$2.00 to \$2.50 Per Day
EXCELLENT CAFES
OLEARY, MIKELSON and HALL

The Warwick
Houston, Texas
"The South's Finest Apartment Hotel"
Rooms, suites, apartments, facing beautiful Hermann Park with its Municipal Golf Course. Transient rates \$1.00 per day and up.

FLORIDA



Greater Palm Beach
Forges Steadily Forward
Street, drainage and sewage projects in West Palm Beach, together with private construction, involve the expenditure of \$72,000,000 and the labor of 10,000 men. A thriving community must be adequately served and safeguarded.
Telephone requirements are 17 times as great as six years ago and the Southern Bell has invested a million dollars in new building and equipment. An equal sum marks the investment of the Florida Power & Light Co. in extension and power plant. The Palm Beach Gas Co. has extended mains for the mile; and pure soft water is even more ample in supply, through extension, a new filtration plant and other improvements—representing a million and a half in new investments on the part of the West Palm Beach Water Company. It is a metropolitan city, too, which uses 155 miles of boulevard lights.

Ask for interesting literature, and a list of hotels offering guaranteed rates.

Greater Palm Beach
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CLAYTON C. HARRIS, Mgr.
400 W. PALM BEACH
FLORIDA
"WHERE SUMMER SPENDS THE WINTER"

Sandpiper Inn
Ideally located on Halifax River, short distance from Beach and Rockefeller estate. Convenient to golf and tennis. Teas, bridge luncheons and dinner parties by appointment. Write for monthly rates for room and meals.
Address Box "S"-131, Ormond, Fla.

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Every comfort and convenience for the traveler. Fire proof; steam heat. Centrally located to theatres and Shopping Center.
S. J. JARVIS, Manager

Hotel Hillsboro
TAMPA, FLORIDA
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Tourists will enjoy the wonderful meals served in our "Top of the Town" Dining Room.

Vero Del Mar Hotel
A masterpiece in Spanish Architecture
VERO BEACH, FLORIDA
"Where the Tropics Begin"
All Outside Rooms
Electric Fan in Each Room
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St. Petersburg, Florida
200 rooms. Stern Land & Sun, Cheery Beach with Palm & Oak, Swimming
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Golf Course across the street.
RATES PER DAY:
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Double rooms \$5.00 to \$5.00
All outside rooms.
7 minutes' walk to ocean bathing beach. High-class dining room with popular prices.
FRANK HEYWOOD, Manager

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Next Asheville Country Club and off Charlotte Street
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"AN INN IN NAME A HOME BY FAME"

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The Ben Milam Hotel
Opposite Union Station
250 Rooms—250 Baths
Rates \$2.00 to \$2.50 Per Day
EXCELLENT CAFES
OLEARY, MIKELSON and HALL

The Warwick
Houston, Texas
"The South's Finest Apartment Hotel"
Rooms, suites, apartments, facing beautiful Hermann Park with its Municipal Golf Course. Transient rates \$1.00 per day and up.

NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Hargrave
110 West 72nd Street
NEW YORK CITY
Transient Rates
\$2.50 per day up
Special Inducement to Permanent Guests
1-2-3-Room Suites Available
Attractive Low Rates
RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION
Luncheon 75c Dinner \$1.00
Also A la Carte
WRITE FOR LITERATURE

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Forty-Fourth Street
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
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SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH.....\$3.50
DOUBLE ROOM WITH BATH.....\$5.00
Special Rates by the Week
M. R. PRITZ, President and Treasurer
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108-110 West 44th Street, Times Square
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An Hotel of quiet dignity, having the atmosphere and appointments of a well-conditioned home.
Much favored by women traveling without escort.
Rates \$2.50 and up
Rates and booklet on application
W. JOHNSON QUINN

The Bonheur
132 W. 79th Street, New York City
A little hotel with a distinctive home atmosphere, accommodating only 50 guests. Operated on the American plan. Unique in the metropolis. Catering especially to families and women alone. Moderate in rate. Particulars on request.

RALEIGH HALL
106 W. 4th St., New York
Is best of modern business and entertainment centers. Attractive, comfortable, light, airy rooms, with and without private bath or shower. Exceptional accommodations for business and pleasure. Club advantages with hotel service. \$2.50 Daily—\$10-15 Weekly

Hotel Lenox
149 West 44th Street
NEW YORK CITY
One minute from Broadway; newly redecorated and furnished. Suites \$5.00 per day and up. Double rooms \$3.50. Refined and homelike. Ownership management.

OHIO
Hotel Almas
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Walnut Hills
EUROPEAN PLAN
500 Rooms and Bath
400-Car Garage Connected
Three Minutes' Walk to a Christian Science church

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THE ROOSEVELT
and
BIENVILLE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
These Hotels combine excellent service with the friendly Southern spirit.

The St. Charles
NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"
One of America's Good Hotels
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.
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OKLAHOMA
SKIRVIN HOTEL
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
INDIANA
"Spink Arms"
Apartment and Transient Hotel
Centrally located
W. A. HOLT, Proprietor.
410 North Meridian Street
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PENNSYLVANIA
The Hob Morris Hotel
Philadelphia's New Hotel
Every room, suite, apartment, with hot and cold water, electric light, heating, central air conditioning. Saturday Evening Post, Sunday Morning Post. Radio reception in each room.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
GRACE DODGE HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Situated near the Capitol and the Union Station
Excellent appointments, excellent food and service. Open to men and women. No tipping.
Write for Booklet

THE
Burlington
Five Minutes' Walk to Georgetown
WASHINGTON, D. C.
These 250 Rooms with Bath—100 at \$3.10; 100 at \$3.50; 100 at \$4.00
SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS \$1.00 and \$2.00

HOTELS

Hotels come in every size and shape and dispensing every form of hospitality. In New York's most convenient area are a group of hotels that are members of the Association of West Side Hotels. Each member hotel is a hotel-home of proven merit, so when considering the choice of a hotel, bear in mind the following:

SAN REMO
11th St. and Central Park W.
ENJOY 6700
Rates \$3 to \$5
Transient and Residential
ST. ANDREW
72nd St. and Broadway
ENJOY 600
Rates \$2.50 and up
Transient and Residential
SHERMAN SQUARE
Broadway at 71st Street
ENJOY 600
Rates \$2.50 and up
Transient and Residential
ALAMAC
Broadway at 71st Street
ENJOY 600
Rates \$2.50 and up
Transient and Residential
ALEXANDRIA
103rd Street, near Broadway
ENJOY 1000
Rates \$2.50 and up
Transient and Residential
BERESFORD
31st St. and Central Park W.
ENJOY 600
Rates \$2.50 and up
Transient and Residential
BRETTON HALL
Broadway at 56th Street
ENJOY 600
Rates \$2.50 and up
Transient and Residential
CAMBRIDGE
West 64th St.
ENJOY 600
Rates \$2.50 and up
Transient and Residential
EMERSON
166 West 75th Street
ENJOY 600
Rates \$2.50 and up
Transient and Residential
MAJESTIC
72nd St. and Central Park W.
ENJOY 600
Rates \$2.50 and up
Transient and Residential
PETER STUYVESANT
86th St. and Central Park W.
ENJOY 600
Rates \$2.50 and up
Transient and Residential
LUCERNE & WILLARD
301 W. 73 St. 523 W. 76 St.
ENJOY 600
Rates \$2.50 and up
Transient and Residential
ROBERT FULTON
238 West 71st Street
ENJOY 600
Rates \$2.50 and up
Transient

URGENT DEMAND FOR WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

Spectacular Fluctuations in the Stock-Trading Is Active

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Stock prices moved irregularly higher at the opening of today's market. U. S. Steel Iron Pipe opened 2 points higher, and General Motors, International Harvester and Honover C. C. & Co. all higher. Wheeling & Lake Erie common dropped 2 points. Trading started off in rather light volume.

While there undoubtedly was some disappointment over the failure of the directors of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to cut the rediscount rate at yesterday's meeting, it failed to dampen bullish enthusiasm in the stock market.

Bulls were again the center of speculative interest. Wheeling & Lake Erie common, after falling below 71, rallied to a new high record for all time at 75 before the end of the first hour.

The stock exchange today began an inquiry into recent transactions in the market effected by the company without mon was brought forward as the new leader in the rail group, quickly running up more than 3 points to around 75, the highest price ever recorded.

Railroads Predominant

Baldwin quickly converted a loss of 1 point into a 1-point gain. A. M. Carbons were raised to the highest levels in years.

Except for further recessions in the Spanish and Norwegian rates on the foreign exchange held steady. Demand sterling was quoted around \$3.84, and French francs just below 53 cents.

Spectacular movements in speculative railroad shares dominated the market. With the short interest compelled to pay a high premium to borrow the stock, to make deliveries, a veritable scramble for the available supply of Wheeling & Lake Erie common, pushing the price up to 83, compared with 72, yesterday's final figure. The price of the stock was high as 82, and 5 points.

Boycotts was manifested by a considerable number of speculators, including the Chicago and Western Union, and International Harvester, continued to be called for loans continued to 4 per cent.

Further profit-taking declined today, and a long line of domestic issues in the bond market today, largely in public utilities, concentrated French issues were particularly heavy. In the market for gold, as well as lesser decreases in French railroads and in the Government's American bonds and some South American issues were noted.

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WHEAT MARKET IS FIRM TODAY

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Reflecting firmness at Liverpool, wheat prices here tended upward. Corn, higher freight rates from Argentina, was a bullish factor.

Starting at 1/2 cent advance, wheat held near the initial figures, wheat and provisions were steady, corn, opening unchanged to 1/2 cent, but later receding a little.

Today's opening prices were: Wheat—May 14 1/2, July 13 1/2, Sept. 13 1/2. Corn—May 10 1/2, July 10 1/2, Sept. 10 1/2. Oats—May 7 1/2, July 7 1/2, Sept. 7 1/2.

DIVIDENDS

May Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Minco Consolidated Gold and Silver declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Standard Oil of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET BALTIMORE & NEW YORK CURB

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
70 A&E St. 112	112	111	111	110 1/2
70 A&E St. 112	112	111	111	110 1/2
70 A&E St. 112	112	111	111	110 1/2
70 A&E St. 112	112	111	111	110 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
70 A&E St. 112	112	111	111	110 1/2
70 A&E St. 112	112	111	111	110 1/2
70 A&E St. 112	112	111	111	110 1/2
70 A&E St. 112	112	111	111	110 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
70 A&E St. 112	112	111	111	110 1/2
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OHIO OUTLOOK

More Stable Earnings Seen as Result of the Road's Improved Position

If it stood alone, the fact that Baltimore & Ohio Railroad earned more than \$17 a share on its common stock in 1926—possibly as much as \$18—might lead one to expect that the road's traffic fluctuations and their bearing upon a road whose common shares standing security was \$17.50.

During the preceding year the road had completed the formidable task of refunding some \$20,000,000 low-interest bonds in exchange for new ones, raised cash charges in 1926 and 1927 and has now ceased to exert the long effect upon net earnings of those years.

In 1924, the year in which Baltimore & Ohio began to anticipate the refunding of its large maturities of 1925, freight revenues declined 18.5 per cent, while fixed charges increased nearly \$1,700,000.

In 1925, the year in which Baltimore & Ohio began to anticipate the refunding of its large maturities of 1925, freight revenues declined 18.5 per cent, while fixed charges increased nearly \$1,700,000.

In 1926, the year in which Baltimore & Ohio began to anticipate the refunding of its large maturities of 1925, freight revenues declined 18.5 per cent, while fixed charges increased nearly \$1,700,000.

In 1927, the year in which Baltimore & Ohio began to anticipate the refunding of its large maturities of 1925, freight revenues declined 18.5 per cent, while fixed charges increased nearly \$1,700,000.

In 1928, the year in which Baltimore & Ohio began to anticipate the refunding of its large maturities of 1925, freight revenues declined 18.5 per cent, while fixed charges increased nearly \$1,700,000.

In 1929, the year in which Baltimore & Ohio began to anticipate the refunding of its large maturities

UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Guard the Immigration Law

The adoption by the United States Senate of the resolution postponing application of the national origins quota provision of the immigration law until July 1, 1928, temporarily disposes of a question which will, of course, return to vex the lawmakers. There is a plausible excuse for this postponement in that officials who would be entrusted with the enforcement of the law declare that they have not the statistics necessary to enable them to estimate with accuracy the number of immigrants to be admitted from certain countries. It is true that this assertion is contradicted by many who are involved in the discussion, but there seems no reason to question the advisability of the temporary solution thus reached.

It must not, however, be overlooked that back of the insistence upon the postponement of the literal enforcement of the quota law were arrayed all those agencies which are striving incessantly to break down the general immigration law of the United States. This campaign against the restriction of immigration is persistent and menacing. It is so menacing that many who otherwise would have seen the reasonable need for the action of the Senate this week have opposed it through the belief that it might prove the entering wedge by which the law as a whole might be split asunder.

Ever since that law was enacted groups of foreign-born citizens in the United States have labored unceasingly for its overthrow. They have attacked it on the ground of inhumanity, urging that every immigrant in the United States should have the power to bring all his relatives over to join him. They have in the name of religious liberty insisted continually that the United States should be an open haven for the persecuted of all sects. They have pleaded that America should offer a refuge for those of all countries who are oppressed politically, for those suffering economically, for those ostracized socially. An exhaustive list of the various devices suggested and even incorporated into congressional bills for weakening the immigration law at this point or that would show some amazing appeals to American sympathies or prejudices.

There is no reason to believe that this campaign is going to be moderated in the slightest degree. On the contrary, there is every reason to apprehend that at the expiration of the period of grace provided by the Senate resolution a determined effort will be made to break down the immigration law in toto. It is none too early for those who hold that the citizenry of the United States should be kept free from further dilution with undesirable elements to prepare for a vigorous contest. Outside of the circles of the foreign born, the people of the United States are virtually unanimous in their belief that a law for the restriction of immigration was not only enacted none too soon, but that as a matter of fact social conditions in the United States would have been better today had it been enacted and rigorously enforced two decades earlier than it was. We do not think it possible that there can be any successful attack upon this law, but we do hold it highly desirable that the American forces back of it should be alert and organized for its defense.

It has seemed, from the great mass of special pleading interposed by those who insist that the methods quite commonly employed in the detection and apprehension of criminals in general should not be employed in establishing the guilt of those who violate the prohibition law, that the impression is in some way being gained that there is, at least in the United States, a privileged criminal class, whose members are exempt from any obligation to observe, as others are expected to do, the laws of the land. This immunity is urged in behalf of those who make no secret of their desire and determination to accomplish, by whatever means they choose to employ, the nullification of the law forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. Their sympathizers have not yet seen fit to advise and urge the nullification of all laws. This, logically, might be seen as the next step.

In those states in which prohibition enactments, either constitutional or statutory, were in force before the adoption of national prohibition, sheriffs and policemen, as well as revenue agents employed by the Federal Government, were seldom criticized or condemned, even by those not entirely in sympathy with the law, for employing the most effective and drastic methods in bringing offenders to justice. That was before lawbreaking had come to be looked upon as a cunning subterfuge in defense of so-called personal liberty. Parents of boys and girls soon to enter college or business, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, teachers, doctors, and even editors, applauded and encouraged, especially in dry territory, fearless public servants who made it their first duty to apprehend and bring into court those who wantonly and persistently violated this particular law. Juries made it their business to convict those thus accused upon a proper and convincing showing of guilt, and judges sentenced those found guilty.

Strangely enough, as the records show, in some of the jurisdictions where lawbreaking was once frowned upon as a breach not only of the legal code but of the social code as well, it is now not infrequently urged that those who offend against the prohibition law should not be made to fall under the disfavor of the arbiters of business and social codes, and that the ordinary processes and methods employed in apprehending and punishing violators of other laws should not be permitted to be used against them. If there were only a few isolated cases in which this immunity is urged it might be regarded as a matter of little or no importance. But when it is attempted to extend the questionable rule to the patrons of lawless resorts, notorious night

clubs, and even to so-called respectable public and private banquets and dinners where contraband liquor is served and paid for by hosts and guests in open defiance of the law, a perilous experiment is undertaken.

It is a theory of parliamentary government that in a political crisis the titular executive should assume no responsibility, and should not openly influence the course of events. President von Hindenburg, however, has apparently been acting from a contrary standpoint. He has been prominent in the attempts to end the recent Cabinet crisis, and the Berlin correspondents are saying that he refused to consent to the selection of two extreme anti-republicans as representatives of the Nationalist Party in Chancellor Marx's coalition. The extent of the German President's intervention may be exaggerated, but it is at least clear that Von Hindenburg has been no "mute idol in a pagoda"—the description frequently applied to the French President, on which the German office was in large part modeled. The titular executive in Berlin has been considerably more openly active than has the titular executive in Paris.

The precise influence of a titular president or of a constitutional monarch is difficult to discover. Influence is a secret thing, and works in hidden channels. Frequently full disclosures are not made until years after the event. Thus it was assumed, for example, that William IV had arbitrarily dismissed Lord Melbourne's Cabinet in 1834, but when Lord Melbourne's papers were published, it was discovered that the Prime Minister himself had suggested that the King act. Similarly, the selection of Lord Rosebery as Prime Minister when Gladstone resigned in 1894 was long attributed to Queen Victoria's personal preference. Lord Morley's "Recollections" and Mr. Gardner's "Life of Sir William Harcourt" have disclosed that her action was not altogether unexpected by the Liberal Party. Indeed, the British Crown is now almost without influence on the choice of a Prime Minister, or on the composition of a Cabinet.

The last instance of the British monarch's dismissing a Minister was in 1851, when Queen Victoria forced the resignation of Lord Palmerston as Foreign Secretary. For this act, however, the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, accepted responsibility. In 1839, Queen Victoria objected to Sir Robert Peel's replacing her Whig attendants by Conservatives. In May, 1923, George V may have had some slight choice, between Lord Curzon and Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister, to succeed Andrew Bonar Law, but no rule of the British Constitution is now more firmly established than that the choice of a Prime Minister or the composition of the Cabinet are matters in respect of which the King must not publicly interfere.

In France, where the rôle of the President is comparable to that of the British King, the more confused party situation contributes to greater influence by the titular executive on the outcome of Cabinet crises. When a ministry falls, and any one of half a dozen political persons may be able to form a new Cabinet, a lead from the President may be the determining factor. It is rare indeed, however, that French presidents have openly attempted to make or unmake cabinets. In January, 1922, M. Briand resigned as Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, without an adverse vote in Parliament. President Millerand's disapprobation of M. Briand's policy at the Cannes Conference was a factor of considerable importance. French historians have said that President Loubet kept Clemenceau out of office for seven years, and when Poincaré became President of the Republic in 1913, Isvolsky, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, boasted that Caillaux, Cruppi and Monis were out of office while Poincaré occupied the Elysée.

The debates in the Weimar Convention show that the framers of the German Constitution were willing to have a President who would be more active than the French executive. As Dr. Hugo Preuss, the draftsman of the Constitution, argued, the President should be able, "in critical situations, to supply a counterpoise to excessive manifestations of the one-sided domination of party." It was hoped that a plebeian President—one elected by the whole people—would be a possible stabilizing influence on Cabinet government. Not the least interesting aspect of President von Hindenburg's interferences is that alarmists considered his election a portent of a monarchical restoration. The fact of the matter is, of course, that the choice of President von Hindenburg greatly strengthened the Republic. He is—as Prof. Ernst Jäckh, president of the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, has been telling American audiences—"a striking symbol of the new German democracy," and an example "of education by facts and by responsibility."

Perhaps no single incident more clearly emphasizes and illustrates the changed and changing conditions in American home life than that disclosed in New York, where owners of expensive modern apartment house property are asking that the law prohibiting light housekeeping in the homes of tenants and patrons be repealed. It is not in the desire that the law be repealed that the most significant change is manifested. It is, rather, in the reflection of a sufficiently unified public sentiment to induce or compel the enactment of a law declaring the use of such buildings for the purposes named to be unlawful or reprehensible. The step carries the people affected by such legislation far from that somewhat comfortable and reassuring belief, indulged throughout the ages and verified by a familiar maxim of the law, that a man's home is his castle.

But it seems that these same people are not inclined to yield a right or theory so established without demur. Actuated by the presumption that the law was passed at the behest of landlords and proprietors, they have retaliated, at least in some instances, by declining to occupy apartments where these restrictions have been

Titular Executives and Their Cabinets

imposed. With the passing, at least temporarily, of the housing emergency, some expensive and more or less exclusive houses remain practically tenantless. It is by this simple method that the objectors have sought to emphasize the fact that they still cling to the pleasant fiction that they are permitted, within reasonable limitations, to enjoy the ordinary comforts of home within the walls of their own domiciles.

It is interesting to study the manifestations of independence which are the unfurling products of a people who have gained even a somewhat tardy realization of their freedom from domination by the representatives of any class, capitalistic or otherwise. The larger right, which measurably represents or signifies the universal or majority right, must ever supersede or nullify the more selfish individual or class right. This is not because of superior might or numbers, but because of that fundamental tenet of every democracy which recognizes the decision of the majority as just and binding. It has been said, and truthfully, that the foundation stone of the American Government rests upon the home. There is an imperative need, therefore, that this sanctuary be guarded and preserved. It is there that the ideals which form the superstructure and strength of American institutions are nurtured. It is the castle, not alone of the individual household and his family, but of the American citizen, individually and collectively.

Once a New York critic employed his pen with such severity against Dr. Pachmann's playing of the classics that it set people to wondering what the musician might say if the critic were at the piano and the virtuoso sitting in judgment. Quite recently an interesting experiment was carried out in New York, when the music critic of one of the most widely read papers in that city was placed, with two other amateur pianists, at the mercy of accomplished musicians who acted as commentators.

One of the commentators was Josef Hofmann, the famous pianist, and in the course of his review of the concert he pointed out that "criticizing" only too often is mistaken for systematically finding the negative in a work of art or its interpretation. "It seems more appropriate and efficacious," he added, "to point out the positive, which, besides being more constructive, develops the sense for and the appreciation of the beautiful." Well said! Then he congratulated the critics for having, as musicians, given him moments of happiness.

Not quite so charitable was George Gershwin, a musician of note. "Although the program consisted of Brahms, Mozart, and Bach, the concert was not altogether devoid of jazz. On several occasions I heard 'blue' notes. Perhaps the Downes-Erskine-Urchs combination (the amateur musicians in question) felt that a concert today was incomplete without a few sour ones; or again, it may be that the long layoff—Mr. Erskine has just taken up the piano after twenty years—made it a bit difficult for the fourth finger of either hand always to hit the note it was aimed for."

It is not likely that the experiment will be often repeated, for the event is interesting chiefly in so far as its novelty is concerned. The consideration of the audience is of prime importance, and its patience would hardly bear for long the strain of reversed rôles. Yet it has its value, in that it is apt to have a chastening effect upon the critic who is frequently a law unto himself. Few people will entirely agree with the statement attributed to Schumann that only an artist can gauge an artist. Indeed, it has been said that an artist often makes a poor critic. Many qualities besides artistry are essential for a competent critic. What St. John Ervine says regarding the commentator on the drama is applicable in the case of music. He "should be a man of many interests, wide acquaintance, extensive and diverse reading," in addition to understanding and appreciating the best in music.

Editorial Notes

The Louisville Courier-Journal published a strong editorial the other day entitled, "Promoters of Lawlessness." It was based upon Viscount Astor's recent article in the Forum "Why Prohibition Will Win," an article which was republished in full in both the Journal and the Louisville Times. This article, it stated, might have been headed "Prohibition Has Won," for "As the Times has said, often, the dries have. The wets were beaten long ago." It continued:

A majority of the American people want a dry America. A majority of business men want a dry America. A majority of women want a dry America. They have it, without anything like complete enforcement of the law, of course, and, as Viscount Astor believes, they will keep it. These facts being facts, what is the measure of the patriotism of those who strive constantly to promote contempt for enforcement, and for enforcers?

Its conclusion was that the United States is not, as was stated by a prominent statesman not long since, "on the slippery road to anarchy," but rather

It seems to be, despite the whisky lobby, despite the daily efforts of a few conspicuous American newspapers to belittle enforcement, on the road to better conditions.

There should be no difficulty in raising the approximately \$50,000 needed to repair the Wren church tower and other structures in St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheshire, London, in order that once more its famous bells may be rung with safety. The immediate reason for stopping the bell-ringing is that the great tenor bell, which weighs two and one-half tons, is cracked at the point where it is attached to the woodwork, and it is said that this can only be remedied by recasting the bell. At the same time attention will also have to be given to the frame on which the peal of ten bells is set. An appeal is being addressed to many interested bodies, including Holy Trinity Church, New York, which received a charter from William III, giving it the same facilities of conduct by a special vestry as were exercised by St. Mary-le-Bow, and which has received many relics from it at various times. Incidentally, it may be recalled that the much-abused word "cockney" primarily means anyone born within range of the sound of the bells of this church.

Turning the Tables on the Critics

At a Football Match

WE WERE bound for my friend's club; but on entering the tube railway station found ourselves surrounded by a multitude of persons, mostly young, wearing cloth caps and, if not actually boisterous, evidently eager and intent.

"What's on? Where are all these bound for?" asked my literary friend.

"For a football match, I think."

"What sort of a football match?"

"A professional football match, under 'Association' rules, between two famous English League Clubs."

"Oh, I see! But don't these youngsters play themselves, instead of watching?"

"To look on takes less time and trouble, I suppose; and the game adds a weekly enthusiasm to many rather colorless lives."

"The rage for spectacles in great arenas helped to end ancient Rome—Panem et circenses, you know."

"I know; but London is not quite ancient Rome. Have you ever seen one of these matches?"

"Never."

"Suppose we see this one." The man of letters gave me a swift glance.

"A professional football match?" He shook his head.

"Why not? I have seen one before now—and not from the stand, but on the open terraces among the fans. That is the real thing."

A pause.

"I will come with you," said Letters—"for once."

So instead of battling with the crowd we joined it, and by the simple process of doing as it did we were at last sucked up above ground again by a swirling torrent of humanity. Then we were whirled down a mean street of small gray houses and mean little houses squeezed into an open yard that was loud with urchins yelling programs, pushed in a queue, through one of a long line of creaking turnstiles, propelled from behind up a broad flight of stairs; and so let loose upon a great open terrace, seatless, but lined at intervals with iron rails, and commanding the vast, green rectangle of smooth sward—the field of play—marked out with white lines, and extending from the white and netted goal posts, at our end, to the opposite goal at the other.

Round three sides of the field ran sloped terraces identical with that upon which we stood, the fourth side on the right being wholly occupied by a huge roofed and seated stand ornamented in the middle with a gable, surmounted by a great sphere, symbolic of the national and inalienable British love of games.

At each end of the sward, in the corners next the stand, a band brayed out popular airs, while over the fast filling terraces swarmed thin, black files of spectators, whose eagerness to secure a coign of vantage increased their haste, as the time for the "kick-off" drew near.

Already the ground was almost full. Below us, right down to the white goal, stretched a steep declivity of cloth caps varied here and there by a billycock, or a rough brown head. Three walls of humanity were packed there against the sky, while beneath the roof of the stand long lines of pale faces shown among the shadows, like moons seen through a winter mist.

A long ripple of applause flowed round the terraces; the music ceased; and a colored file of players, ten of them black and white, ten of them red and white, with two goal keepers in green jerseys, came trotting onto the field of play and grouped themselves about the two goals at which certain "forwards" proceeded to take desultory and rather aimless pot shots, while a lad near us whirled steadily, with his right hand, a welcoming rattle provided with a peculiarly vibrant and raucous note.

"An enthusiast!" said the literary man, with a hand over his left ear.

"Yes, and a partisan, I expect."

"Are they not all partisans?"

"By no means. Some are as aloof as any critic may be. To them, this game is a form of art, and they understand its technique through and through."

"There are polite formalities, I observe."

In the center of the ground the two captains and the

referee were shaking hands before the battle. They spun the coin, took up their positions. Amid murmurs of expectation and excitement, the game began.

There was cunning transfer of the ball from man to man, clever footwork, rhythmic weaving of patterns, long swerving runs down the wing at top speed, feet, heads and chests used as buffers, propellers, battering rams; there were cheers, counter-cheers, shouted comments.

The players swarmed about the nearest goal, the crowd swayed and rocked with excitement. Bang! The ball has hit the cross bar, and rebounds into play, piedbald with a white splash of borrowed whitewash.

"Near thing!" comments the man behind us. "Wake up the reds!"

"If Blair had been playing, he'd have had that. It's a reserve man they've got there."

* Loud rumor again from the terraces, through which comes the referee's whistle, shrill and peremptory. The swelling sound this time is harsh and remonstrant.

"There is keen feeling in that noise," said the literary man.

"It was a case of tripping—of foul play."

"Play the game, reds!" from behind us.

"Then the crowd do want fair play?" asked Letters.

"Always. Fair, fast, and clever play is what they ask for. Not even the partisans enjoy unfair football. 'Dirty work,' they call it."

"It never was the British way in sport. That's quite certain. Hullo! here comes an attack!"

The ball had been lofted up to our half of the ground, when the visiting center forward, a finely built man, seeing an opportunity, got into his stride in an instant, and racing between the two opposing backs, as they closed upon him, headed the ball forward, as it bounced, and, controlling it with his foot, rushed at full speed toward the goal.

From between the posts the man in green dashed forward. Plunk! came the sound of the "shot." The ball flashed from his foot, as from a gun. An instant's silence. Would it? Would it not? A sigh of relief, followed by loud applause. By inches the ball had missed the mark.

"He's a graceful athlete," murmured the literary man. "Best center forward in the country," said a neighbor behind. "International soon. You see if he isn't."

With varying fortunes the game continued as, moment by moment, the November twilight closed and deepened over the ground. At the back of the stand the shadows loomed huge and black, the windows showing as rectangles of glimmering light against spaces of smoky darkness.

Now the home right wing had the ball, and the outside, with a swift, swerving run, raced along the touch-line, then slowed down, and deftly swung the ball right across the goal mouth.

The visiting back was waiting for it; but he misjudged his kick, and fell. Right beneath the bar the ball dropped, at the feet of a home forward, who trapped it with the toe of his right foot, took an instant's deliberate aim, and shot, hard and low, into the corner of the net.

"Goal!" from about 40,000 throats. Pandemonium! and a forest of waving caps. Gusts and roars of applause pealed round the terraces and from the stand. The youth with the rattle got value for his money at last. The game was restarted with the home team now ascendant and its partisans in cheerful mood.

Deeper grew the physical gloom over the football ground. Lucifer matches flickered out, like stars, and vanished. And there, from the terraces, flared a blazing torch—a newspaper, lit to brighten the darkening proceedings. Mysteriously, spectrally almost, the players flitted, dimly visible in the gathering gloom. Of the man of letters, as we left the ground, I inquired:

"Broad and circumspect, my friend. Was it so very bad after all?"

"Not so bad. The ritual game of 400 years ago has become a spectacle for the masses—and I shall go to my club next Saturday, instead of coming here. But I see that they like justice as well as skill. The 40,000 are sound, I think, at heart."

P. A.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for any statements made. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

An Interesting Motion Picture Question

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I should be so interested to learn the answer to this question: Why is there such a preponderance of "struggle" in the motion picture plots?

The small footage of film devoted to the fruits or rewards of the struggle usually seems quite inadequate to adjust the mental focus of the spectator. I realize that, to be vivid, a narrative must present contrast and the shading of negative and affirmative characterizations, but it is disappointing to one who has followed the story sympathetically to be shown such a small percentage of achievement as is the case with the average film.

Take, for example, the beautiful picture, "The Winning of Barbara Worth." In it the reclamation of the desert is a theme to stir the imagination to noble reactions, but the onlooker finds himself rewarded—or tantalized—with a few fleeting glimpses of groves and vineyards at the end of the picture.

The average motion picture seems oddly overbalanced, considering the instinctive love for success in the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Average Spectator. In stories where crime is depicted and law and order are made to wait their turn on the boards until the last hundred feet of film, the overbalance of struggle is especially marked. I submit the question in all good faith, therefore, "Why not show more of the rewards?" L. V. B. San Antonio, Tex.

The Actual Macedonian Question

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent issue of the MONITOR is published a telegram from Sofia saying that public opinion in Bulgaria, as expressed by the newspapers, is prepared to accept the closest friendship with Yugoslavia, under the condition that Macedonia will be given autonomy. This statement is perfectly correct in a general sense. But may I add with respect to the passage concerning Macedonia some comment which I am basing upon my knowledge of that country?

It is true that after the Congress of Berlin had failed to solve the Balkan problem upon the basic idea of rationality, the Bulgarians from Macedonia proclaimed as their ultimate program the autonomy of Macedonia. Between the time of the Congress of Berlin, 1878, and the Balkan War, 1912, which was its direct consequence, the Bulgarians in Macedonia rose three times in revolt in the hope of winning the autonomy of their country: 1895, 1902 and 1903.

In spite of their wonderful sacrifices—in the last revolution 30,000 Bulgarians opposed a Turkish army of 200,000 men for six months—they did not succeed in attaining their ideal. Finally, the Treaty of Bucharest, 1913, which brought to an end the Balkan wars, led to the partition of Macedonia and put under foreign yokes sections of this heroic country. The Treaty of Neuilly in 1919 brought a new sanction to the dismemberment of Macedonia. Nevertheless, there is always a Macedonian question, and there are still revolutionaries in Macedonia. What are these revolutionaries fighting for? Their final program is obviously an autonomous Macedonia. But

they are too sagacious to lose sight of the fact that the whole of Europe is adverse to any effort to change the territorial frame established by the peace treaties. Therefore, their actual program is essentially more modest and acceptable. It is limited to the establishment in Macedonia of a régime capable of securing to each of its inhabitants the right to profess openly his nationality and to receive instruction in his own tongue.

This program is not professed only by the moderate element of Macedonia. Even the revolutionaries accept it. It is a fact that, while in London in 1923, the head of the revolutionary organization in Macedonia, Tudor Alexandroff, declared that he would put an end to armed action in that country if Yugoslavia and Greece were prepared to secure to the Macedonians the rights which the peace treaties provide for minorities, and which the League of Nations is bound to supervise.

This declaration of the celebrated Macedonian chieftain is the best definition of the Macedonia question in its actual form. For settling it there is no necessity to change the peace treaties. It suffices to put them into execution.

Washington, D. C. C. S. B.

Meeting Every Taste for Reading

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent letter expressing appreciation of the MONITOR, written by one traveling at a distance from Boston, impressed me as of utmost interest to those of us who might be tempted to think a MONITOR, received two days after publication, old. It has been said that a show, picture or otherwise, is new until seen. The same can be said of news and more especially when it is news not obtainable through any other medium.

But there is another side to the MONITOR apart from its value as an accurate gatherer of worth-while news, and that is its versatility. For instance, we are advised on every hand as to what constitutes a requisite amount and kind of reading for everyday use, with a view to enlightening those who feel they should take an intelligent interest in all matters pertaining to and affecting daily life and its social intercourse.

Then there are the public libraries. How often we wish we could go there and pick out, without any search, just the book or reading that would suit the immediate need, whether it is the passing of a few moments or the spending of a whole evening by the cozy warmth of the fireside. Right here is where the MONITOR really fills an actual need; be it educational, children's, woman's or sport page, and if that is not enough, the financial page.

And if the need is felt for that five, ten or fifteen minutes-a-day reading, that one hears so much about, just turn to the book reviews and the Home Forum page. Here one finds that there have been laid out one or more pages which contain not one ounce of superfluous content. No matter what the individual taste for reading, be it leisure, business or information of a general nature, the MONITOR fills the need.

In conclusion, let me state that, as a reporter, I have seen an item of news carried by the MONITOR, after it had traveled to central Iowa, and noted the same item in the wire news of the same day of an Iowa daily. J. M. T. Chickasha, Okla.